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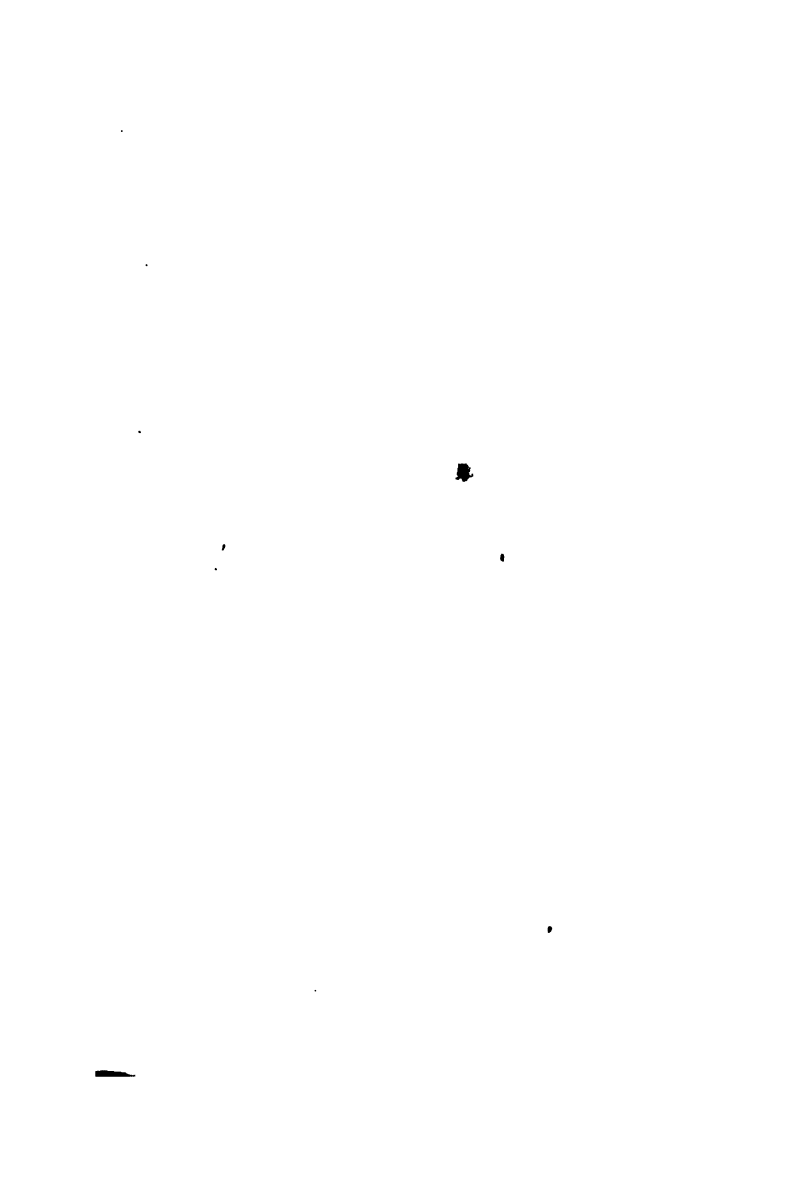
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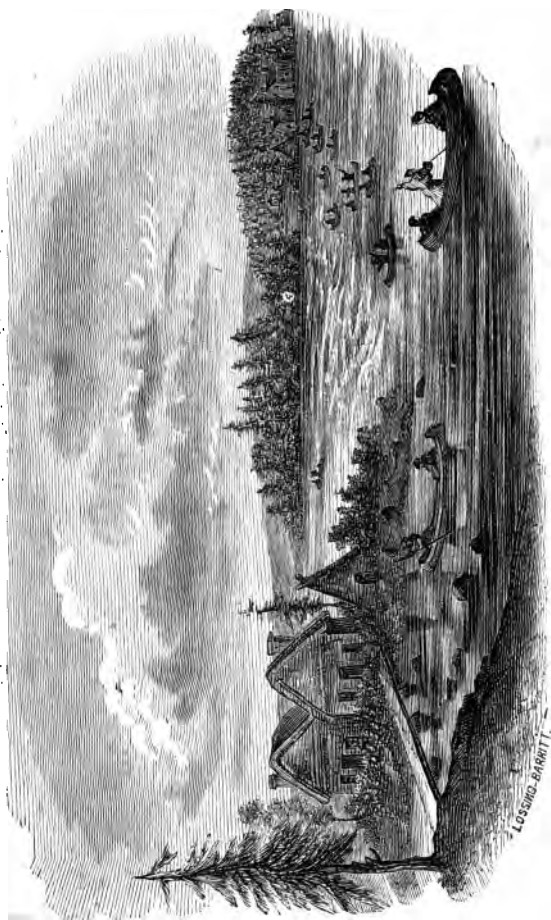
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LAKEVIEW STAY

20

Spring

Springs,
WATER-FALLS,
SEA-BATHING RESORTS,
AND
MOUNTAIN SCENERY
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA;
GIVING AN ANALYSIS
OF THE PRINCIPAL
MINERAL SPRINGS,
WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF THE MOST
FASHIONABLE WATERING-PLACES,
MOUNTAIN RESORTS, &c.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY J. DISTURNELL,
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1855.

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INTRODUCTION.

The various Resorts in the United States and Canada are now attracting so much attention that a separate work, descriptive of the Mineral Fountains, the Water Falls, and the Sea-Bathing and Mountain Resorts, is called for by the wants of the seekers of health and pleasure, who annually throng to the one or the other of these attractive and fashionable places of retreat during warm weather.

Visitors, by the thousands, every season, flock to the sea-board,—the Virginia Springs, Saratoga, Niagara, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and Canada,—seeking health or pleasure. All these resorts require new and correct information of the different localities, in order to enjoy and fully appreciate the advantages to be derived from them. If favorably received, an edition of this work will appear yearly, with additions and corrections.

Proprietors of Mineral Springs, and those interested in Sea-Bathing Establishments, Water-Falls, and other places of retreat are respectfully invited to contribute information and their patronage, in order to enable the publisher to make this work more full and complete in future editions.

Health-restoring Fountains or invigorating Sea-Bathing Resorts are to be found in every State and Territory of our wide-spread Union, while picturesque Water Falls and magnificent Mountain Scenery exist in most of the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories,—the one having the Appalachian chain to boast of, and the other the Rocky Mountain range, the Sierra Nevada, and the Coast range of mountains.

As yet many of the Mineral Springs have not been analyzed, or the Water Falls and Mountain Scenery fully described by observing travellers, to be able to afford all the information desired; yet enough is known to make us justly proud and thankful for the physical advantages we enjoy.

As great improvements might be made in the accommodation for visitors at the different Summer Resorts, we add the following extract relating to the WATERING PLACES OF ITALY:—

“There are places of Summer Resort, Springs, and Baths in abundance in Italy.

“The favorite watering-place of this region is the *Bagni di Lucca*, affording hot and cold springs, of various medicinal properties, fed from the bosom of the Apennines, and gushing out in the fertile valley of the *Serchio*—a frolicsome and considerable mountain stream. These baths are about a day’s travel, by railroad and carriage, from Florence, and 15 miles from the old town of Lucca, late capital of a Duchy, now belonging to Tuscany—itsself remarkable for historical associations *fine old churches*, and paintings.

"The season at the baths of Lucca is from the first of June to October, during which time they are visited by multitudes. Many families take furnished lodgings or villas, which abound at the low rates of ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars per month; so that here one is not crowded as at our watering-places, into thronged hotels to domesticate with a promiscuous company; but can enjoy, under the exclusive shadow of his own vines and chestnuts, all the peacefulness of a country house; or join, at pleasure, the society of the brilliant *Casino*, a spacious building devoted to balls, public dinners, and games of pleasure. The drive from Lucca to the baths bring to mind the rich, romantic valley of our own Susquehanna. The road meanders along after the Serchio, presenting at every turn some new phase of mountain scenery. The higher Apennines in the distance curve their lines of beauty against the Italian sky, and perched on the lower peaks in every form of the picturesque, are little towns, remnants of the civil wars, showing still fragments of their ancient walls, as conjuring relics of the olden time.

"The villagers here are reputed to be wonderfully simple, honest, and obliging. We are assured by a family many years resident at the baths, that during the time a disreputable character has scarce been heard of, nor has an instance of theft occurred to their knowledge, though doors and windows are left open all night, and books, pictures, and articles of furniture remain out often, but always undisturbed. This being true, the baths of Lucca must furnish an oasis in the *moral desert* which Italy certainly is, and another proof

that the peasantry form the most reliable part of the population. We do not know exactly what are the curative qualities of these springs; but they are recommended for dyspepsia and nervous affections; while the atmosphere is said to be too damp for rheumatic and consumptive subjects.

"Did our Saratogas, and Sharons, and other watering-places of fashionable resort, offer comfortable private lodgings, ready furnished and served, if need be, without servants, from restaurants or hotels, how many of delicate instincts and habits, who need the mineral waters, but shrink from ungenial society, crowd, and noise, would seek restoration and repose at these fountains of health."

New York, June, 1855.

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SPRINGS, WATERFALLS, SEA-BATHING RESORTS, AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

THE STATE OF MAINE has but few Mineral Springs within its borders, while Waterfalls and Sea-bathing localities abound, although not as yet much resorted to by Tourists from a distance.

The sea-coast of Maine, extending from east to west for more than 230 miles, is indented by an almost countless number of bays, harbors, and islands, of romantic beauty; affording in many places good sea-bathing.

The great rivers are the St. John, St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, and Saco, with their numerous tributaries. These rivers, and thousands of small lakes with their outlets, dispersed throughout the State, abound with Waterfalls, and afford hydraulic-power of vast extent and usefulness. "Some of the Falls in this State are magnificent, both on account of their height and the quantity of water poured over them, presenting scenery the most wild and sublime, overwhelming the beholder with their grandeur. Others are more mild and beautiful."

BOOTHBAY.—Among the most fashionable watering-places in the State of Maine is Boothbay, equally well-known as Townsend Harbor. It lies twelve miles east of the mouth of the Kennebec river, and twenty-four miles from the city of Bath.

Its harbor is safe and extensive, often sheltering hundreds of coasters at a time, and it contains numerous islands of much picturesque beauty. It is a very favorite resort for seekers of health and pleasure, affording fine bathing, sailing, shooting, and fishing, to those who are fond of such amusements.

To reach Boothbay it is necessary to take the steamer or railway from Portland to Bath, from which place there is a conveyance by land and water, during the summer months. The township lies between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, facing the Atlantic Ocean.

The City of PORTLAND itself is well worthy the attention of the tourist, being advantageously situated on Casco Bay, which is studded with islands of picturesque beauty, where may be enjoyed the pleasure of sailing and fishing during the summer and fall months. In the vicinity of Portland are several fashionable resorts; among the most celebrated is CAPE ELIZABETH, on the southerly side of Portland harbor. This is a place of great attraction and resort. "Its bold cliffs, wild and rugged, and, in many places, shattered by the onslaughts of tempests, or upheaved by the levers of the winter frosts, are incessantly lashed by breakers." Here is situated *Cape Cottage*, a fine and commodious public house, built of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture would be difficult to imagine anything more picturesque than its location, or more salubrious—overlooking Bay and the numerous islands. Fishing smacks and *chant vessels* also enliven the scene.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.—This is a very fine beach in the town of Saco, lying on the Eastern Railroad, about fifteen miles S. W. from Portland. It extends from the mouth of the Saco river, which here enters the ocean about five miles to the eastward, and is smooth, hard, and admirably adapted to pleasure driving. Accommodations for visitors, of a very good description, are to be found here, at a very retired place, separated from the town of Saco by a tract of woods through which there are pleasant drives. Another beach in the vicinity, of less extent, connects Fletcher's Neck with the mainland, and has a hotel at a place called the *Pool*. At a few miles, distance above, are the *Lower Falls* of Saco river, always an object of interest.

WELLS BEACH.—This delightful place of summer resort is situated in the town of Wells, near the line of the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad. The facilities for sea-bathing, sailing, sporting, and riding upon the beach and vicinity, are fine. The village of Wells, is near the water, affording good accommodations to visitors.

YORK, ME.—This is an ancient maritime town, on the coast between Kittery and Wells, having been settled as early as 1630. Off the harbor lie several romantic islands and headlands. *Agamenticus* is the name of a mountain in the north part of the town, being an elevated and noted landmark. From its summit, there is an extensive prospect bounded by the great ranges of the New Hampshire Mountains on the North, and the Atlantic Ocean on the South, from Cape Ann to Cape Elizabeth.

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lime-stone rocks, for three-fourths of a mile. Then precipitates itself over a steep and broken ledge of feet, into a wide basin below. The rocks here are limestone and slate, in wavy strata, cut by numerous greenstone trap; and there are deep 'pot-holes' worn in the limestone by the motion of rounded stones, moving in the impetuous current. This waterfall is overhung by the growth of cedar trees, and forms a very picturesque appearance when viewed from below."

GRAND FALLS of the PENOBSCOT.—These are on a branch of that river. "The river here is but a few feet wide, running between high ledges of slate, over which it falls about 20 feet. The banks below the falls are about 100 feet high, and are worn by the action of the water, so that the spring, rushes through this passage with great velocity."

ST. JOHN'S RIVER AND FALLS.—The Falls at the mouth of the St. John's, emptying into the Bay of Fundy, are of great celebrity. A reef of rocks extending across the river is at high water deep enough to admit vessels of a few tons, steamers, &c., to pass over, and penetrate 90 miles into the interior; this is the critical moment to be embraced, when the tide begins to fall, a slight break or ripple occurs at the narrows, that increases as the tide falls, until the winding rocky chasm is exposed one-fourth of its width, through which the mighty torrent of the St. John's river pours in all its force for several hours, and then rises of the next tide, when for a similar period it recedes as before. This important river rises in the north-west part of Maine and Canada, draining a large and fertile section of country.

The City of St. JOHN, N. B., stands on a rocky greywacke slate, that rises from the northeast extremity of the

the harbor, situated at the mouth of St. John's river. It is distant 70 miles east of Eastport, Me., passing Dead Man's Head Point, Point Lepreau, and the Manawagonis and other islands in the Bay of Fundy. A line of steamers running from Boston and Portland to Eastport and St. John, affords a pleasant summer trip.

The GREAT FALLS of the St. John are situated within the Province of New Brunswick, three or four miles east of the Maine line, and about 200 miles above the mouth of the river. "They are produced by the falling of this river over high ledges of slate and limestone rock, where it makes a sudden turn in its course. This cataract is a most magnificent waterfall, and tumbles, by a series of three successive leaps, over the rocks, for the distance of 125 feet, with a tremendous crash and roar, while it rushes through its high, rocky barriers, and whirls its foaming waters along their course. When the sun's rays fall upon the mist and spray perpetually arising from the Falls, a gorgeous Iris is seen floating in the air, waving its rich colors over the white foam, and forming a beautiful contrast with the sombre rocks, covered with dark cedars and pines, which overhang the abyss."

Other Falls and Rapids of great beauty occur at different points on this large and important stream, which forms in part the boundary between the United States and Canada.

TOGUS SPRING, situated a few miles east of Gardiner, near the source of the Worromontogus creek, from an abbreviation of which stream, the spring takes its name, is a mineral spring of some celebrity, where is located a public house for the accommodation of visitors.

PLEASANT MOUNTAIN.—This is situated in the town of

20 PLEASANT MOUNTAIN—KATAHDIN MOUNTAIN.

Bridgeton, and is about fifty miles west of Portland. Travellers take the cars ten miles to Gorham, thence by stage they proceed eight miles to Sebago Lake, and thence by a steamer, through a series of lakes and streams, thirty miles, rich in attractive scenery. The ascent to the top of the mountain is by a good path, about one mile in length, which may be ascended on foot or on horseback. An excellent hotel is erected on the summit, containing neat and well-furnished apartments, with a well-supplied table. The view extends to the ocean on the one side, and the White Mountains on the other, embracing a landscape dotted with villages and studded with upwards of thirty silvery lakes. The mountain rises 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

KATAHDIN MOUNTAIN, is the highest point of land in the State of Maine, and the "most abrupt granite mountain in New England." It is situated near the centre of the State, between the east and west branches of the Penobscot river, about 70 miles north of Bangor. It rises 5,300 feet above the sea, and may be seen at a great distance. On the summit there is a plain of rock, four or five miles in extent from south to north. "The Indians have a tradition that this mountain is the residence of their evil deity, *Pomola*. The fear to ascend this mountain, lest it should give offence to the presiding spirit, who manifests his indignation in storms and tempests."

OUTOP MOUNTAIN, 4,000 feet in height, and the EBBE MOUNTAINS, of about the same height, are in the same vicinity as the above.

MOUNT DESERT MOUNTAINS, are elevated peaks situated on the island of *Mount Desert*, varying from 1,000 to 1,800 feet in height. This romantic island lies about 15 miles east of *Penobscot Bay*, facing the Atlantic ocean.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, the "GRANITE STATE," as it is usually termed, has features peculiar to itself. Here is to be found the most extensive and romantic mountain scenery, as well as invigorating climate, of any section of the Atlantic States.

"Alps above Alps around me rise,
Lost in the very depths of air,
And stand between the earth and skies,
In calm, majestic grandeur there."

The WHITE MOUNTAINS of New Hampshire are justly celebrated, and worthy of description in prose and song. The Gazetteers and Guide-Books abound with descriptions of these celebrated mountains. They are the favorite resort of professional and amateur artists, and the lovers of sublime mountain scenery. There they stand like Titans warring with the skies, and often like sentinels keeping watch and ward over the vast landscape below.

The sea-coast, although limited in extent, possesses several favorite resorts for sea-bathing, being easily reached by railroads, and other conveyances.

HAMPTON BEACH.—This well-known beach is considered to be as fine as that of Nahant. It is situated on the Atlantic, in Rockingham county, N. H., 12 miles S. of Portsmouth and 7 miles S. W. from Exeter. It is a place of great resort for invalids and pleasure parties, who are well accommodated at the hotel kept there. Near the place is an abrupt and singularly shaped promontory extending into the sea, and dividing the beach. It is called the *Great Bear's Head*. The *fishing off shore* is good.

ISLES OF SHOALS—AMHERST SPRING.

ISLES OF SHOALS.—These islands lie 8 miles off the mouth of Portsmouth harbor, and form the town of Gosport, N. H. Some of them are inhabited almost entirely by fishermen, who catch and cure their fish for the Boston market. The variety called the Dun fish, is the codfish caught and cured in winter.

Two of the islands, called Star Island and Smutty-nose, are connected by a Government sea-wall, and form a safe anchorage. The latter island, and another called Malaga, are also connected by a sea-wall, built by private enterprise.

The village of Gosport is situated on Star Island, and is inhabited by fishermen. The light-house is placed on White Island. It is said that the first settlers of New Hampshire occupied these islands through fear of the Indians.

HOG ISLAND, one of the group, contains three hundred and fifty acres of land, and in some places is elevated fifty feet above the level of the sea. Here there is an excellent hotel, which is much frequented during the summer, and every season more and more resorted to.

This place is reached by travellers in steamers and sailing vessels, and belongs to the State of Maine.

RYE BEACH.—This beach extends about six miles, but in fact one-fifth of the whole seaboard of New Hampshire lies East of Portsmouth six miles. There are several places for the accommodation of visitors, and of a description.

AMHERST SPRING.—A Chalybeate spring, which is very much reputed, situated on the estate of the family. Its ingredients are carbonate of iron, bicarbonate of lime, and crenic acid, an organic acid discovered by Berzelius, found in mineral springs and the juices of plants. The word signifies a fountain.

MONADNOCK MINERAL SPRING.—This is situated one and a half miles S. E. from the mountain of the same name, in Cheshire county, N. H. It preserves an equable temperature, and is never known to freeze. The spring is slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda. Where it issues from the earth, a yellow ochre is found.

BERLIN FALLS.—These falls are upon the Androscoggin river, taking its whole volume in their way, and about six miles above the Station-house on the line of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. They pass through a rocky defile scarcely more than fifty feet wide, descending in the space of a hundred yards about two hundred feet.

“Seething and plunging, and torturing into billows of smoky foam, it rushes down the narrow race, presenting a flashing mass of foam.” The Androscoggin is the only outlet to the Umbagog chain of lakes, receiving three other streams, the Mogalloway, Diamond, and Clear rivers, besides several others of minor importance.

SILVER CASCADE.—About half a mile below the entrance of the Notch of the White Mountains is seen a beautiful cascade, issuing from a mountain on the left, about 800 feet above the subjacent valley. The stream passes over a series of rocks nearly perpendicular with a course so little broken as to present almost the appearance of an almost uniform current, and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. This stream, which passes down a stupendous precipice before uniting with the waters of the Saco, is called by Dr. Dwight the Silver Cascade—by others the Four Cascades. It is unquestionably a magnificent natural curiosity.

“Imagine yourself (says a writer) standing upon a narrow bridge, under which one of these cascades finds its way to

the Saco, now on your left, away far more than a mile at your right, and far up toward the summit of the mountains you see the silver thread of falling water, now still, now tremulous, glittering in the sunbeams; now it disappears behind a crag, and now it struggles on amid some broken rocks; now it approaches an abrupt precipice, from which it gaily leaps off, scattering its pearls and gems in rich profusion as it salutes the rock below. There it dashes again among the rocks, throwing its whitened spray above them; again it falls over a projecting brink and plunges murmuring into another basin. Once more it quickly issues from this inclosure, as if enraged at every obstruction; on it rushes, dashing, eagerly pressing its way, and becoming more noisy at every step. It is now within fifty yards and has disappeared behind a thicket. You again hear a plunge and a rush, and the enraged current has burst forth foaming and bounding along at your feet. You almost feel the bridge tremble beneath you. As you turn towards your left you see the mountain torrent tumble noisily into the bosom of the Saco, itself at this place a mere rivulet."

It is not considered to be as picturesque as it was previous to the slide which destroyed the Willey family, an event which justly caused the greatest regret.

FALLS OF THE AMONOOSUCK.—These are upon one of the most beautiful of the New Hampshire streams, near the Mount Washington House, and are surrounded by wild and romantic scenery.

"The bed of the river at the falls is an irregular, inclining ridge of granite, down which the foaming waters pass by a swift but broken descent. The difference of level between the top and bottom is 30 feet. In the dry season of summer, *the shrunken stream* may be often easily crossed, but when *the mountain rains* fill its banks, it becomes a boiling

rent of foamy water assuming the form of haycocks which roar and dash along into the gentle basin below

“ The perpendicular cliffs on the right bank, thrown into deep shade, by the dark and heavy evergreens, such as the balsam fir, the spruce and white pine, are well contrasted with the great granite ledges of the opposite side, basking in the full rays of the noontide sun, and bordered with the light and waving foliage of birches and other deciduous trees. In the distance, towering above all, is Mount Washington.”

THE BASIN AND CASCADE.—These are situated by the roadside about one mile above the Flume House, and are attractive objects. The Basin is a round deep cavity in the solid rock, formed by the incessant motion of the water. “ The perpendicular Cascade, white with foam, falls gracefully over its brink, from the rocky bed of the river above and striking the water of the basin nearly parallel to its side, gives to the whole a strong revolving motion. The regular and great hollow of the basin was doubtless produced by the whirling of wood and attrition of rocks in a cavity perhaps originally small, but enlarged and worn to its utmost present dimensions, during the course of a long series of years. Such cavities of smaller size, called pot-holes by geologists, are not unfrequent in the vicinity of the White Mountains.

THE FLUME.—This is so called from its resemblance to the flume of a mill, and is a deep and gloomy cavern in one channel, extending down the side of the mountain some 1,500 feet, its width, or space between the walls which confine it, varying from 10 to 30 feet in width. Near the centre of this chasm is seen a huge rock of many tons weight, *suspended between the sides of the chasm, being too large to*

fall any further down. It hangs about 30 feet above the water. Thus, "cribbed confined," an impetuous mountain torrent thunders down with a continual roar. Still lower down, the stream widens, and swiftly but more quietly pours over a broad floor of granite, sparkling in the rays of a morning sun. This is termed the Cascade.

The *Pool* is another object of interest about half a mile from the Flume House. Here the Pemigewasset, rushing over its rocky bed, has formed a pool of about 25 feet in depth. The stream eddying round, has worn the granite walls around its base into a circular form, the walls rising above its surface about 80 feet.

The above objects of interest are south of the Franconia Notch, on the stage route leading to Plymouth.

WINNIPISEGEE LAKE.—This lake is the pride of New England, and is considered to rival Lake George. Its name is pronounced Win-ne-pe-sock-e, though spelled in many different ways.

It is situated in the counties of Belknap and Carroll, and has a very irregular form. At its west end, it is divided into three large bays; on the north it has a fourth, and on the east three more. Its great axis is from northwest to southeast, its length is 25 miles, its width from one to ten. It is surrounded by a beautiful country and the neat towns of Moultonboro, Tuftonboro, Wolfboro, Centre Harbor, Meredith, Gilford, Alton and others.

Its waters are deep and clear, and are 472 feet above the level of the sea. They give rise to the Merrimac, the great river of the factories, and bear in their bosom the finest kinds of fish. A number of sailing and steam vessels keep up a lively local trade between the towns on its banks.

It contains a large number of islands, 365 it is said, and many of these have a very prolific soil.

RAILROAD AND STAGE ROUTE

FROM CONCORD, N. H., TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA CENTRE HARBOR AND CONWAY.

STOPPING PLACES.	Miles.	From Concord.	From White Mountains.
CONCORD,	0	0	102
Sanbornton Bridge, <i>by railroad</i> ,	18	18	84
Meredith Bridge, "	10	28	74
Meredith Village, "	9	37	65
Centre Harbor, <i>by stage</i> ,	4	41	61
Moultonboro', "	4	45	57
Sandwich, "	3	48	54
South Tamworth, "	7	55	47
Tamworth, "	3	58	44
Eaton, "	7	65	37
Conway, "	6	71	31
North Conway, "	5	76	26
Mount Crawford House, do.,	18	94	8
Wiley House, do.,	6	100	2
Crawford's Notch House, do.,	2	102	0

The traveller, on starting from Boston, will find the routes leading through Concord, N. H., to the White Mountains, the most direct and speedy line. He can take the route to Concord, N. H., by railroad, and thence to CENTRE HARBOR, on Lake Winnipiseogee, the same day.

Another route, and in some respects a more pleasant one, will carry the traveller through Plymouth, N. H., and thence on through the Franconia Notch to the White Mountains, by stage.

RED MOUNTAIN, near Centre Harbor, 1,500 feet high, is accessible for about two-thirds of the way in a carriage. From the top, there is an extensive and sublime prospect of distant mountains and surrounding country; Winnipiseogee Lake, with its numerous islands, bays, and the hills which rise from its border, including Ossipee on the northeast, Gunstock on the south, and a semicircular mountain at the ter-

mination of the lake on the southeast; the whole forming a vast billowy ocean of lofty mountains, with their grand intersecting curves, exhibiting a complete panorama of the grandest mountain scenery imaginable.

This mountain is covered with wood nearly to the summit, and owes its name to the color of its foliage, which the *Uva Ursa*, changing to a brilliant red in autumn, imparts to it.

CENTRE HARBOR, 41 miles from Concord, is delightfully situated on the north end of Winnipiseogee Lake, where is to be found a well-kept public house, much frequented during warm weather by gay and fashionable visitors.

ALTON, situated at the south end of the above lake, is distant by steamboat route 20 miles from Centre Harbor. A railway extends from Alton to Dover, N. H., a further distance of 28 miles.

On leaving Centre Harbor, the stage road leading to the White Mountains runs in a northeast direction to Conway, 71 miles from Concord. Here commences the magnificent view of mountain scenery, which increases in interest as the traveller approaches the *Notch* in this direction.

MONADNOCK.—This is a lofty mountain rising 3,718 feet above the level of the sea, in Cheshire county, N. H., about 22 miles E. of Connecticut River, and 10 miles N. of the southern boundary of the State, near the line of the Cheshire Railroad. The prospect from the summit is a splendid one, of great extent, and attracts annually a large number of visitors. The ascent is made without difficulty. The plants are of an *Alpine* character.

FRANCONIA NOTCH, 71 miles from Concord, has of late become an interesting place of resort. The *Lafayette House*, situated at the base of the mountain of that name in the Notch, is kept in the best style by Mr. S. C. Gibbs, a very worthy and attentive landlord.

"The traveller is here awe-struck at the works of the Almighty. There are precipices of rocks on the east side of the Notch, which rise to the height of several thousand feet. The first object of interest that is shown the traveller, is the '*Old Man of the Mountain*,' which is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of nature that any one can imagine, being a profile of an old man's head on the summit of the west mountain, where he has sat in solemn and silent grandeur for ages, and striking the beholder with wonder and astonishment at nature's handiwork. At the foot of this mountain, near the roadside, is a most picturesque sheet of water, adding beauty to the scene, as, mirror-like, it reflects the foliage and mountain scenery on its quiet surface."

ECHO LAKE, half a mile north of the hotel, is also a beautiful and romantic sheet of water, being the head source of the Pemigewasset river.

MOUNT LAFAYETTE, about 20 miles southwest of Mount Washington, is the first elevated peak that is reached on this route; the summit, about 700 feet less than the latter, is more difficult of ascent, yet it is often visited by strangers stopping at the hotel, being three or four miles distant in an easterly direction.

The ascent to *Mount Lafayette* is thus described: "The *bridle road*, or footpath, extends for about three miles from the hotel to the summit, for the most part uniformly steep; the ascent for the first two miles being through a thick forest of hemlock, spruce, &c. Higher up, the mountain is encompassed with a zone, about half a mile in width, covered with

stunted trees; above the upper edge of this zone, which is about half a mile from the top, trees and shrubs disappear. The summit is composed chiefly of bare rocks, partly in large masses, and partly broken into small pieces. The view from the top is exceeding grand; although it is not so elevated or extensive as that from Mount Washington, yet, owing to its situation being more central as it respects this mountainous region, it is not inferior either in beauty or grandeur."

The FRANCONIA GROUP are elevated as follows :

Mount Lafayette,	5,200 feet.
Other Peaks,	4,500 "
Mount Kinsman,	4,100 "
Mount Cannon,	4,000 "
Profile Rock,	1,500 "

The TWIN MOUNTAINS, being a few miles to the east, towards Mount Washington, are elevated 5,000 feet. Numerous other peaks, rising from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the ocean, covering an area of several hundred square mile where spring the sources of the Ammonoosuck, Saco, and Merrimack rivers.

Leaving Franconia, the tourist can proceed direct to the White Mountains, 23 miles distant—passing through Bethlehem—or continue north through the pleasant villages of Littleton, Lancaster, and Colebrook, to the "*Dixville Notch*" situated between Colebrook and Errol—one of the most lime places in New Hampshire. It is a vast gap between the mountains, composed of slate-stone laid up pyramids some hundreds of feet high on each side, very much in the fashion of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. The notch, although some distance to the north, and not extensively known, is yet visited by a great many lovers of the scenery.

The WHITE MOUNTAINS of New Hampshire, are situated in the county of Coos, in the north part of the State, distant about 100 miles from Concord, in a northerly direction, and about the same distance from Portland, Me. They are also approached by tourists from Burlington, *via* Montpelier and Littleton, and from Portsmouth, N. H. The road from the latter place passing in the vicinity of several picturesque lakes, the largest of which is *Winnipiseogee Lake*, on which runs a steamboat from Alton to Centre Harbor, a distance of 20 miles.

The Portland route, since the completion of the railroads to Boston, is another expeditious and charming journey—passing through several thriving villages on the seaboard, and from Portland, proceeding by railroad, in a north-west direction to the mountains.

The different modes of conveyance and variety of routes, afford the traveller an opportunity of approaching this region by one road and returning by another—thus increasing the interest of the excursion.

“The Indian name of these mountains, according to Dr. Belknap, was *Agiocchook*. An ancient tradition prevailed among the savages, that a deluge once overspread the land, and destroyed every human being, except a single powow and his wife, who sheltered themselves in these elevated regions, and thus preserved the race from extermination. The fancy of the natives peopled this mountain with beings of a superior rank, who were invisible to the human eye, but sometimes indicated their presence by tempests, which they were believed to control with absolute authority. The savages, therefore, never attempted to ascend the summit, deeming the attempt perilous, and success impossible. But they frequented the defiles and environs of the mountain, and of course propagated many extravagant descriptions of its appearance; declaring, among

other things equally credible, that they had seen carbuncles at immense heights, which, in the darkness of night, shone with the most brilliant and dazzling splendor.

"These mountains are the highest in New England; and, if we except the Black Mountain of North Carolina, they are the most lofty of any in the United States east of the Rocky mountains. Their great elevation has always rendered them exceedingly interesting both to the aboriginal inhabitants and to our ancestors. They were visited by Neal, Jocelyn, and Field, as early as 1632: they gave romantic accounts of their adventures, and of the extent and sublimity of the mountains.

"Since that time this mountainous region has been repeatedly explored by hunters and men of science. Their height has been a subject of much speculation; but from the best surveys, Mount Washington is 6,226 feet above the level of the sea. The following is the height of the principal peaks known as the White Mountains of New Hampshire:

Mount Washington,....	6,226 feet.
" Adams,.....	5,759 "
" Jefferson,.....	5,657 "
" Madison,	5,415 "
" Monroe,	5,349 "
" Franklin,.....	4,850 "
" Pleasant,	4,715 "
" Clinton,.....	4,383 "

"The names here given are those generally appropriated to the different summits, forming a chain, running from S. W. to N. E., or from the valley of the Saco to the valley of the Androscoggin. *Mount Washington* is known by its superior elevation, and by its being the southern of the

three highest peaks. *Mount Adams* is known by its sharp terminating peak, and being the second north of Washington. *Jefferson* is situated between these two. *Madison* is the eastern peak of the range. *Monroe* is the first to the south of Washington. *Franklin* is the second south, and is known by its level surface. *Mount Pleasant* is known by its conical shape, and being the third south of Washington. The ascent to the summits of these mountains, though fatiguing, is not dangerous; and the visitant is richly rewarded for his labor and curiosity.

The other peaks of note, seen from Mount Washington, are

Mount Carter,	4,900 feet.
“ Moriah,	4,700 “
“ Willey,	4,400 “
“ Jackson,	4,100 “
“ Webster,	4,000 “
“ Kearsarge,	3,400 “
“ Resolution,	3,400 “
“ Crawford,	3,200 “

“ Although these mountains are 75 miles distant from the ocean, their snow-white summits are distinctly visible, in good weather, more than 50 miles from shore. Their appearance at that distance is that of a silvery cloud skirting the horizon.

“ It would be vain in us to attempt a description of the varied wonders which here astonish and delight the beholder. To those who have visited these mountains, our descriptions would be tame and uninteresting; and he who has never ascended their hoary summits, cannot realize the extent and magnificence of the scene. These mountains are decidedly of primitive formation. Nothing of volcanic origin has ever yet been discovered on the most diligent research. They have for ages, probably, exhibited the

same unvarying aspect. No minerals are here found of much rarity or value. The rock which most abounds, is schistus, intermixed with green-stone, mica, granite, and gneiss. The three highest peaks are composed entirely of fragments of rocks heaped together in confusion, but pretty firmly fixed in their situations. These rocks are an intermediate substance between gneiss and micaceous schistus; they are excessively rough and coarse, and grey, almost black, with lichens. The mica in them is abundant, of different colors, red, black, and limpid, and though sometimes several inches in diameter, yet most often irregularly stratified. The granite contains emerald, tourmaline, of which are found some beautiful specimens, and garnets, besides its proper constituents. Crystals of quartz, pyrites, actinote, jasper, porphyry, fluete of lime, and magnetic iron ore, are sometimes obtained.

"During nine or ten months of the year, the summits of the mountains are covered with snow and ice, giving them a bright and dazzling appearance. On every side are long and winding gullies, deepening in their descent to the plains below, caused by *slides* during severe storms of rain.

"*The Notch of the White Mountains*, is a phrase appropriated to a very narrow defile, extending two miles in length between two huge cliffs apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsion of nature: probably that of the deluge. The entrance of the chasm on the east side, is formed by two rocks standing perpendicular at the distance of 22 feet from each other: one about 20 feet in height, the other about 12. The road from Littleton to Portland passes through this notch, following the course of the head stream of the Saco.

"The scenery at this place is exceedingly beautiful and *grand*. The mountain, otherwise a continued range, is here *quite cloven down* to its base, opening a passage for the

waters of the Saco. The gap is so narrow, that space has with difficulty been found for the road. About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm is seen a most beautiful cascade, issuing from a mountain on the left, about 800 feet above the subjacent valley. The stream passes over a series of rocks, almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of a uniform current, and yet so far disturbed, as to be perfectly white. This beautiful stream which passes down a stupendous precipice, before mixing with the waters of the Saco, is called by Dr. Dwight, the '*Silver Cascade*.' It is probably one of the most beautiful in the world."

There are three *bridle roads*, leading from the hotels where travellers stop to the summit of Mount Washington. The *Crawford route*, starting from the Notch House, has been measured, and found to be nine miles and twenty-six rods. The *Fabyan route*, starting from Mount Washington House, is nine miles one-quarter and thirty-seven rods. The above distances were ascertained by accurate measurement, made August 12, 1843. The route from the Glen House is about half the above distance.

The *Crawford road* passes over the summits of Mounts Clinton, Pleasant, and Franklin, between the peaks, and over the swelling base of Monroe to the summit of Mount Washington; the magnificent view from either of which will amply repay the traveller for his toil. The *Fabyan road* extends over a nearly level route to the base of Mount Washington, making the principal ascent in the last three miles.

The HOTELS at the White Mountains are usually thronged, during warm weather, by strangers from every section of the Union, who resort here for a season to enjoy the pure mountain air and magnificent scenery, which is presented *on every side*.

1

The *Mount Washington House*, is delightfully situated, 4 miles from the *Notch*, and about 9 miles distant from the summit of Mount Washington, by a good *bridle road*. This is a fashionable and well-kept public house, which can accommodate about 100 guests.

The *Notch House* is situated in a most romantic spot, at the very source of the Saco river, and where the mountains are rent asunder, as if to allow the waters to find a passage as well as the traveller. This house can accommodate about 75 guests, and is a justly favorite resort. A good *bridle road* is constructed from the *Notch* to the summit of Mount Washington, distant about 9 miles.

The *Willey House*, 2 miles below the *Notch*, is situated in a narrow valley, between frowning mountains, rendered almost frightful from the fatal slide which occurred here August 28, 1826, destroying the whole Willey family, consisting of nine persons, male and female. Although the house was preserved, the inmates were supposed to have fled from the dwelling, and perished by being crushed by descending masses of earth and rocks; six only of the bodies were found, the other three having here found a sudden and dreary sepulchre. This house has been recently enlarged, and is now kept open for the entertainment of visitors.

Mount Crawford House, kept by Abel Crawford, situated in the wild and romantic valley of the Saco river 8 miles below the *Notch*. The proprietor is an aged and popular hotel-keeper, having resided in this place for about 60 years. *Mount Crawford*, in the immediate vicinity, two or three thousand feet in height, is overtopped by Mount Washington, raising its giant head towards the sky. The latter mountain can be reached by a good *bridle road*, the summit being about ten miles distant in a direct line.

ASCENT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—To give a just idea of the scenery of this interesting region, the following description of an ascent to the summit of the White Mountains, during the month of August, 1847, is copied from the *New York Commercial Advertiser* :

“ Having for the first time ascended to the summit of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, I will give you, for the information of your readers, an account of the most exhilarating and sublime excursion the country affords. At 9 o'clock, A.M., I left the Mount Washington House, kept by H. Fabyan, in company with a guide, three ladies, six gentlemen, and a lad ten years of age, each provided with a good horse to ride. After proceeding about three miles, for the most part through a dense forest, crossing and re-crossing several times the head-waters of the Ammonoosuck river, we diverged to the right from Fabyan's bridle-road to Mount Washington, and commenced ascending Mount Pleasant, elevated about 5,000 feet above the ocean. The road now became very steep for two or three miles, when the ascent was overcome, and we stood on the top of Mount Pleasant. Here we struck Crawford's bridle-road, running from the Notch House, four miles distant, we having come about six miles, which took us three hours to accomplish. We here encountered a chilly blast of wind, which brought all the overcoats and shawls into requisition. On the top of Mount Pleasant, we encountered nothing but naked rocks, having for some time previous been above the region of vegetation. The route now pursued leads over the summits of Mounts Franklin and Monroe, towards Mount Washington, all being elevated from five to six thousand feet above the ocean, and overlooking numerous other mountain peaks..

“ *The Lake of the Clouds*, situated near the summit of Mount Monroe, is a small body of beautiful clear water,

which supplies the head stream of the Ammonoosuck river. This little current immediately begins its descent, and dashes in a headlong course of several thousand feet, into the valley below ; in its course uniting with several other mountain torrents, which soon form a considerable stream.

"After a toilsome jaunt of four and a half hours, having travelled about ten miles, we arrived at the summit of Mount Washington, having for two hours been above all signs of vegetation, except occasionally a few plants of an Alpine character—nothing but flying clouds to be seen in every direction—when they would in part clear away, and reveal to sight one of the most grand and extensive views imaginable. Then could be distinctly seen rocks piled on rocks, and innumerable mountain peaks in the distance, with occasional bodies of water, and silvery streams flowing through the valleys. Our horses were left about half a mile from the summit, although horses are sometimes taken to the very top ; here was spread a cloth on a huge rock, and a bountiful repast furnished by our obliging guide, the contents of a well-filled pair of saddle-bags.

"After remaining on the summit one hour, we commenced our downward journey, which was all, except about one mile, performed on horseback—the party preferring to walk over the most precipitous descent. The Fabyan road was taken, which is about nine miles long, descending down the west face of Mount Washington. The first three miles are a steep descent, then come about three miles of swampy ground, the remaining three miles being a good bridle-road. At half past 6, P.M., we arrived at the Mount Washington House, where we enjoyed the luxuries prepared by the proprietor.

"Dr. Jackson, in his Report on the Geology and Mineralogy of the State of New Hampshire, makes the latitude of the summit of Mount Washington N. 44 deg. 16 min. 34 sec.,

and the height 6,226 feet above high-water mark in Portsmouth Harbor. He says, 'The geological features of Mount Washington possess but little interest, the rocks in places consisting of a coarse variety of mica slate, passing into gneiss, which contains a few crystals of black tourmaline and quartz. The cone of the mountain and its summit are covered with myriads of angular and flat blocks and slabs of mica slate, piled in confusion one upon the other. They are identical in nature with the rocks in place, and bear no marks of transportation or abrasion by the action of water.'

"The geologist will be fully rewarded for his toil in ascending this mountain, by the magnificent and comprehensive view which may be obtained of the surrounding country. He will remark that the mountains are not grouped at random, but form regular ranges, running in definite directions, coinciding with the axis of elevation. The distance in a straight line from Fabian's to the summit of Mount Washington is about seven and a half miles, and the height, as seen from that place, is 4,374 feet."

ASCENT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON.—The following is an interesting account of a visit to the White Mountains, and ascent of Mount Washington, by the Rev. S. C. Abbott:

"The next morning after our arrival at Mount Washington House, we prepared to ascend to Mount Washington by the Fabian route. The scene of departure is a very interesting one. Immediately after breakfast the horses were found, all saddled, standing by the side of the piazza, and the gentlemen and ladies, in a great variety of costume, were selecting their steeds for the mountain ride. Our party consisted of thirteen—three ladies, nine gentlemen, and a guide, with a knapsack containing provisions for our *pic-nic upon the summit*. All the company in the houses

were assembled to witness the departure. The whole scene was one of unusual animation and hilarity. It was a bright and beautiful morning, and a cool mountain breeze, breathing along through the valley, gave invigoration both to body and mind. Soon all were mounted, and starting off at a brisk trot, we rode along the road for about a mile and a half. Then striking into a little bridle-path, just wide enough for one horse, and entirely overarched with trees, we trotted along in single file, now ascending and again descending—now riding along the banks of a rushing mountain stream, and again fording the torrent with the water nearly to the saddle-girths—occasionally emerging into some little opening where mountain torrents had swept away the trees, and immediately again plunging into the gloom of the eternal masses of granite, to the very top of the mountain. We, however, found the last half mile as arduous an undertaking as we were willing to adventure even on foot. Climbing slowly in Indian file among the huge blocks of stone which are piled together in all imaginable confusion, we soon stood upon the summit. There is something awful in the aspect of the dark, crushed, storm-worn crags which compose the brow of this mountain monarch. No life is seen here; no sounds are heard but the rush of the storm and the roar of the thunder. A scene of wildness and desolation is spread around which is indescribable, but which arouses in the soul the highest emotions of sublimity. An ocean of mountains is outspread in every direction. Dark and gloomy gulfs, thousands of feet in depth, are opened before you. In the almost boundless expanse of dreariness and desolation, hardly a vestige of human habitation can be seen. The soul is oppressed with *the sense of loneliness, solitude, and omnipotent power. It is the mount of meditation. It is the altar for spiritual sacrifice and prayer.* The majesty of God and the insignifi-

cance of man stand in such strong contrast, that the meditative soul is overwhelmed with gratitude and adoration.

"The question is often asked, is it wise for ladies to undertake the ascent? My advice is this: if a lady is in feeble health, or of very nervous temperament, she will find herself far more comfortable to remain in the rocking-chair at the Mount Washington House. But if a lady is in ordinary health, and has the least love of adventure or the least susceptibility to emotions of the sublime, let her by no means forego the pleasure of the enterprise. Every hour will be fraught with luxury, and the remembrance will be a source of joy while life shall last."

RAILROAD ROUTE

FROM PORTLAND TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

THIS new and favorite route to the White Mountains, and from thence to Montreal and Quebec, is attracting much attention, as it affords one of the most interesting summer excursions to be found in the United States or Canada.

On leaving Portland for the White Mountains, 88 miles distant, the *Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad* runs through Yarmouth to *Dansville Junction*, 28 miles from Portland. Here commences the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, running to Waterville, a further distance of 55 miles. A railroad is partly constructed from this latter place to Bangor, Me. Mechanic Falls, South Paris, and North Paris, are passed in succession, the scenery assuming on either hand a grandeur and sublimity which cannot fail of being observed.

At West Bethel, 74 miles from Portland, the White Mountains are seen to great advantage, increasing in grandeur as you approach the White Mountain Station House, at

Gorham, N. H. Here is situated a well-kept hotel, where travellers usually stop when intending to explore the wonders of this mountain region.

The GLEN HOUSE, 7 miles from the Railroad Station House, is described in the "*Portland, White Mountains, and Montreal Railroad Guide*" as a fashionable and well-kept hotel, from whence tourists commence the ascent of Mount Washington. The following is an extract from the above work :

" It would be difficult to conceive more complete arrangements for the accommodation of those who seek the mountain air or scenery, which may here be enjoyed in their fullest extent. The smooth knoll on which the house is built, is 830 feet above the sills of the Alpine House, or 1,632 feet above tide water at Portland.

" The romantic attractions of this locality—glens and gorges, streams, torrents, slides, lakelets and waterfalls—are unequalled by those of any other in the mountain region; while many of the steepes and ravines remain yet unexplored, tempting the courage and activity of the adventurer.

" Our first business, of course, will be to ascend Mount Washington, which can be done by a shorter, if not an easier path, from this point than from any other. An early start is desirable, since clouds are more likely to gather on the summits and obstruct the views in the after part of the day.

" Taking a turn through the meadow, and crossing the Peabody river, you enter the forest, and do not emerge thence until you get at least half way up. The growth consists of birch, beech, hemlock, and maple, interspersed with spruce, fir, and the mountain ash, with an undergrowth of moosewood, bear berry, whortleberry, brakes, &c.

" Here you mount steep ridges, anon file around precipitous crags, then again cross deep ravines and rushing torrents, the scenery ever changing, while the long train of

horses, winding through the twilight gloom of the trees, present a picture such as the writers of old romance in their tales of robbers and banditti delighted to describe.

"Emerging from the wood, you mount a stupendous spur of rock, whose bare projections, unclothed by even a lichen, have been bleached with the storms of ages, and coming to a halt, you are more than compensated for the troubles you have encountered, by the view which presents itself, comprising the remote valley of the Androscoggin, with its ribbon-like rail track, and its lateral agglomerations of billowy mountains, fading on the eye in the distance, and immediately below you the deep valley of the Peabody, with the Glen House in full view. Facing upwards on the right is the sharp cone of Jefferson, and on the left the shattered crags of Washington, and between is the gloomy depths of the GREAT GULF, whose fearful precipices have rarely if ever been descended.

"The cavalcade, at this point, can be seen from below, and presents a singular appearance. The horses with their riders, do not seem to walk, but move off noiseless and mysterious, things of strange shape, and it requires no great draft on the imagination of the beholder to fancy them the genii of the hills on their spirit rounds.

"But our guide is becoming impatient—no time to linger when the mountain top, yet two miles distant, may be covered with clouds ere you reach it, unless you hasten your pace. The ladies look up; we are cut off from the lower world as it were—the fierce prospect is almost appalling. Yet difficulties are boldly faced here which elsewhere would be considered insurmountable. Or rather, in many cases, like the moral obstacles we encounter in life, they are difficulties more in aspect than reality, and need but be boldly met to vanish.

"There are many other points in your progress up which

command vast, varied, and beautiful scenes—one particularly which looks out Northerly far along a teeming vista, just after you have scrambled up a tortuous path, and attained a level spot which invites to a moment's rest for your panting horses. Immortality of reputation would be the due of the painter who could transfer the vastitude and wild beauties of that scene to the canvas—the rude acollivity on which your party is grouped, as parties somewhat fatigued will naturally group themselves, for a foreground; for the medium distance the mountain on the right, with its storm-blasted trees, its ragged escarpments, and floating mists, leaning away as if to reveal the far, quiet “happy valley” for perspective, which with its smooth fields, its woods and waters, its hazy mountain confines, fades and commingles in the distance with a sky whose serene summer aspect, perchance, makes the heart glad.

“But the word is still ‘onward;’ resuming your march, and toiling slowly over the broken and jagged masses of rock which cover the mountain for the last three-quarters of a mile, you at last stand on the summit of Mount Washington.

“No one ever described the ocean so as to give a true impression of it, or the sea-like extent of one of our western prairies, or the Falls of Niagara—and all attempts to impress the view, in a clear atmosphere, from Mount Washington on others, must be nearly futile. You stand the centre of a circle of country two hundred and fifty miles in diameter—high above all! An ocean of earth-billows, misty and sombre, reels away to the far horizon, on every side, an ocean which has, as it were by “stroke of the enchanter's wand,” become suddenly and for ever congealed, and that at a moment when whirlwind and tempest were heaving it *into gigantic surges*. We can conceive of no better *comparison than the waste, the melancholy, tempest-ridden*

main, frozen in the midst of its strength. Sunshine and shadow chase each other over the silent waste, light and darkness fleck its surface ; but the prevailing feature is one of shadow and gloom.

"Far in the north is Moose Head Lake, looking like a strip of burnished silver, amidst a region over which the shadows of night have fallen. There, too, is Mount Kineo, and the elephantine summit of Katahdin crouching beyond. Westerly are the Green Mountains of Vermont, rolling along the outer edge of the circle like the humps of a great sea serpent ; and more than a hundred miles distant to the southwest is Mount Monadnock, peeping over the intervening ridges, as if playing at hide-and-go-seek with some other Titan a hundred or two miles off.

"Sebago Lake at the southeast, and Winnipiseogee more to the south, are also visible, with many other lakes and ponds, reduced to mere specks, glittering afar like diamonds, in the sombre waste ; and the Androscoggin and Saco seem mere silver threads inextricably tangled in a chaos of blue ridges and earth-billows. Still beyond, at the termination of the vast perspective, when the atmosphere is free from haze, may be seen the ocean off Portland."

On the top of Mount Washington is erected a building for the accommodation of visitors, where you may obtain accommodations for spending the night. This affords an opportunity of seeing the sun set and rise on one of the most extensive and magnificent views of this or any other country.

There are other objects of great attraction on this side of the White Mountains, that have recently become favorite resorts for the amateurs of the sublime, and the seekers of *health and pleasure*.

CRYSTAL CASCADE.—This gem of the White Mountains, located in a secluded ravine, about 3 miles from the *Glen House*. "The stream which feeds the cascade, takes its rise up among the heights of Mount Washington, and after winding its way through unexplored glens and forests, here finds its way down into regions where day can look upon it, a rent in the ragged bluff, which appears as though it were made there on purpose for the water to escape. The whole height of the fall is perhaps eighty feet; the water, however, does not come in an unbroken sheet down, but plunges from shelf to shelf, flinging showers of diamond dust on the impending foliage."

GLEN ELLIS FALL is another wild and romantic cascade on the east side of the mountains, disputing for the palm of superiority with the Crystal Cascade. Its locality is about a mile further down the road, in a deep ravine on *Ellis* river. This gem of a cascade was formerly called the "Pitcher Fall," being until recently unvisited by tourists.

The *Crystal Stream*, the *Birch Pitch*, and the *Imp*, the latter by many thought more wonderful than the celebrated "Old Man of the Mountain" at Franconia, are all objects of great interest.

The TOPOGRAPHICAL PLAN, accompanying the description of the White Mountains, will be found useful and instructive.



VERMONT, the "*Green Mountain State*," may vie with any other section of the Union in picturesque beauties, mountain scenery, or invigorating climate. When we combine the mountain, lake, and river scenery of this State, together with her lovely valleys, she stands perhaps unrivalled as a resort for the tourist seeking health and pleasure.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

"Hall, land of Green Mountains! whose valleys and streams
Are as fair as the muse ever pictured in dreams;
Where the stranger oft sighs with emotion sincere,—
Ah, would that my own native home had been here!
Hall, land of the lovely, the equal, the brave,
Never trod by the foe, never tilled by the slave;
Where the lore of the world to the hamlet is brought,
And speech is as free as the pinions of thought."

* * * * *

CLARENDON SPRING, situated a few miles south of Rutland, on the line of the Western Vermont Railroad, is a place of considerable resort during the summer months. Here is a well kept public house, surrounded by high hills and a pure atmosphere.

ALBURG SPRINGS.—This place in Grand Isle Co., 10 miles N. from North Hero, and 79 N. W. from Montpelier, has a mineral spring of some note, for the cure of scrofulous complaints. It lies near the line of the Vermont and Canada Railroad.

BELLOWS FALLS.—These are situated on the Connecticut river, between the states of Vermont and New Hampshire, at Walpole. The height is inconsiderable, but the effect is agreeable. The river has rocky banks, and a steep mountain on the eastern side, which is ornamented with country seats.

The bed of the river is granitic, and full of holes worn by the action of the current; some of them 18 feet deep. The falls were once the favorite fishing grounds of the Indians, who have left upon the rocks below the bridge some rude attempts at sculpture. They are much injured by the attrition of the floods, but exhibit even as they now appear, some beauty of execution. Here is a well kept hotel called the *Island House*.

WINOOSKI FALLS.—On the river of this name, one of the largest in the state, and 70 miles in length, falling into Lake Champlain 5 miles north of Burlington, are some very romantic waterfalls. In its passage through the mountains it has worn fissures in the rocks from 30 to 100 feet in depth, with smooth, perpendicular sides. It has natural bridges, curious caverns, and many beautiful cascades. The road which runs near the stream is the best for crossing the mountains, and is highly picturesque. It used to be navigated by the Indians in their bark canoes, and they gave it the name it bears, because it denoted the growth of wild onions upon its banks.

OTTER CREEK FALLS.—These are situated in Ferrisburg, on the Otter Creek, seven miles from Lake Champlain. The stream is 500 feet in width, and the falls divided by an island, descend about 37 feet, and give an immense hydraulic power.

In this vicinity is the Elgin Spring of some celebrity.

ASOUTNEY MOUNTAIN, on the right bank of the Connecticut, near Windsor, is frequented for the beautiful views which may be had from its summit. A railroad passes through the village, and a road has been cut up nearly to the summit of the mountain. It is 1,732 feet in height, overlooking the Connecticut river and surrounding country.

The **GREEN MOUNTAIN** range, some summits of which rise to a height of 4,000 feet and upwards above the sea, traverse Vermont from south to north. About the centre of the State, they divide into two ridges, the principal of which passes in a northerly direction into Canada. The Green Mountains are from ten to fifteen miles wide, much intersected by valleys abounding with springs and brooks, and are mostly covered with evergreens to their summits, from which circumstance they have derived their very appropriate name. Although not so elevated as some of the peaks of the Adirondack group of New York, they still vie with them in grandeur, when viewed from the vicinity of Lake Champlain, where may be seen the summits of both ranges, affording a landscape of unrivalled beauty. The highest summits of the Green Mountains are known as Killington Peak, Camel's Hump, Mansfield Mt. and Jay Peak.

CAMEL'S HUMP, situated in the east part of Huntington, on the south side of Onion river, is the highest of the Green Mountains, attaining an elevation of 4,188 feet. It is not easily accessible except from the north, being usually ascended by way of Duxbury, and by which carriages can approach to within three miles of the summit. It is destitute of vegetation. The prospect is very extensive and sublime.

BURLINGTON, the largest and most important town of Vermont, is most delightfully situated on the east side of Lake Champlain, here being about ten miles in width. The scenery in and around Burlington is of a deeply interesting character, and well worthy of the attention of the tourist. Few places afford a more varied and picturesque water view than is presented by the broad waters of Lake Champlain. The islands—the headlands—and the distant mountains on either side, all afford a distinct feature in the varied view, as may be seen from any prominent point in and about this charming place.

From Burlington diverge important railroad routes to the White Mountains, Concord, N. H., Boston, &c.; also, steamboat routes to Ticonderoga and Whitehall on the south, and Rouse's Point and Montreal on the north, connecting with the Northern Railroad of New York, running to Ogdensburg.

Travellers wishing to visit *Mansfield Mountain*, 20 miles northeast of Burlington, or the *Camel's Hump*, in the town of Huntington, about the same distance in a southeast direction, can easily obtain conveyances to either of the above romantic resorts. From the summits of both are obtained beautiful and sublime views of the surrounding country and Lake Champlain; said to fully equal the prospect from the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The railroad route, between Burlington and Montpelier, runs near the base of the latter mountain.

The villages of Vermont, are for the most part delightfully situated, the whole State being celebrated for its salubrity, and for the industry and thrift of its people.

MASSACHUSETTS, or the "BAY STATE," having an irregular coast of some 200 miles, presenting diversified features of great interest, may be considered in many respects as the favored State in the Union. BOSTON, the capital of the State, and the commercial emporium of New England, situated on Massachusetts Bay, has an unrivalled reputation for its knowledge, wealth, and refinement of its inhabitants, which may justly apply to the State at large. Her mountains and rivers are of a secondary character, but so diversified by hill and valley, together with a genial climate, make this State a great and favorite resort for tourists during the summer and fall months.

CAPE ANN.—There are a number of small islands near the extremity of the Cape. One called Squam, or Annis, on the north side, has a good harbor, and near it is a beautiful beach of about three miles in extent, composed of pure white sand, and beginning to be much resorted to.

GLoucester HARBOR is situated on the south side of the Cape, 32 miles from Boston by water, 14 from Salem, and 10 from Boston by land and railway. It is fast becoming a desirable place of resort during the summer months. The village is delightfully situated, and has very fine views of the harbor. The Gloucester Branch Railroad runs from Boston to this place.

ROCKPORT.—This watering-place is four miles N. E. from Gloucester Harbor. It in fact is a township formerly part of Gloucester, and contains two pleasant villages, Sandy Beach and Pigeon Cove, about a mile apart. Strangers resort

here in great numbers to bathe and enjoy the sea air. There are here inexhaustible quarries of excellent Granite.

CHELSEA BEACH, 5 miles east of Boston, in the town of Chelsea, is about three miles in length. This is a fine place of resort during warm weather, where may be enjoyed a delightful drive along the beach. It may be reached by crossing the ferry to East Boston.

HINGHAM, 12 miles southeast of Boston by water, is an agreeable resort for citizens and strangers. A steamboat plies between Hingham and Boston, for nine months of the year, making three daily trips during summer. The *Old Colony House* is delightfully located on high ground, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing.

HULL, 9 miles southeast from Boston, by water, is an old and fashionable sea-bathing resort, where is a good hotel.

PHILLIPS' POINT.—This juts into Massachusetts Bay, three miles north of Lynn, and it possesses a beautiful beach half a mile in length. It is a favorite place of resort for the citizens of Salem and Boston. It is twelve miles distant from the latter place.

SWAMPSCOT, lying between Lynn and Phillips' Beach, is also a place of much resort for sea-bathing and fishing.

NAHANT, 12 miles northeast from Boston by water, and 14 miles by railroad and stage, is a peninsula jutting out into Massachusetts Bay, connected with the mainland by a delightful beach, or narrow isthmus of sand, so compact as not to receive the imprint of a horse's hoof, or of a carriage-wheel, a mile and a half in length, and just high enough to prevent the waves from flowing over it. The

peninsula consists of two parts, called Great Nahant and Little Nahant, connected by Bass Neck. Little Nahant, the inner portion, contains forty-two acres, a part of which is under good cultivation. Great Nahant, the outer portion, is two miles long, and in some places half a mile wide, containing 463 acres. The surface is uneven, rising from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the sea. The shores generally consist of precipitous bluffs of ragged rock, rising from 20 to 50 feet above the tide, with a great depth of water below. In some places, however, are fine sheltered coves, well adapted for bathing. The roar of the ocean against the rocks, and the dashing and boiling of the waves, is sometimes terrific.

A spacious hotel, containing about 200 rooms, is erected near the east extremity of Nahant, on elevated ground, overlooking the ocean for many miles. There are other boarding-houses in the vicinity, and many beautiful cottages, the summer residences of families of fortune. This place is much frequented both for health and pleasure during the warm season. A steamboat plies between Boston and Nahant.

This watering-place is the glory of Massachusetts. Its splendid beach, its picturesque peninsula, its rugged shores, its dashing breakers, its large and elegantly kept hotels, its beautiful cottages, its easy access from Boston, only ten miles distant, and the refined and intelligent character of its visitors, make it indeed a peerless resort.

NANTASKET BEACH.—This delightful summer retreat is approached by the South Shore Railroad, and is two miles from the Nantasket station. On the peninsula are several large and well-kept hotels. It commands the outer harbor of Boston, and many interesting islands.

SQUANTUM.—This is a rocky peninsula, of no great size, jutting out into Boston harbor, near the mouth of Neponset river. It bears an Indian name, and has long been the favorite resort of the people of Boston. For fishing, fowling, and bathing it has no superior, on a small scale.

COHASSET.—This is a pleasant place of summer resort, a few miles S. E. of the light-house, at the entrance of Boston harbor, but distant from the city 22 miles. Amid the rocks, on the opposite side of the harbor from the town, is called the "Glades," and is also much frequented, and where good accommodations may be obtained. Cohasset is easily approached by the South Shore Railroad.

SIASCONSET.—This is a village situated at the S. E. extremity of the island of Nantucket, seven miles distant from the town. It consists of a hotel and a number of boarding-houses, which are thronged during the summer by invalids and pleasure-seeking tourists.

The eastern extremity of the island terminates in a bluff, perhaps sixty feet in height. The top of the bluff is a smooth plain of the greenest verdure. Here about a hundred cottages, of Lilliputian dimensions, have been erected, most of them in the most frugal style imaginable, and are occupied by the more wealthy inhabitants of Nantucket, for six weeks or two months in the middle of summer. A few of these cottages are costly, and extremely beautiful. They would charm the eye with their tasteful appointments anywhere. Most of these houses seem to be laid directly upon the green grass, and cost from three to five hundred dollars. And this is the fashionable watering-place, the Saratoga of Nantucket. From this bluff you look down upon the far-extending beach, upon whose white sand the ocean rolls in tireless, and often in most majestic billows. And far as the eye can

reach, extends the illimitable ocean. The surf breaking upon this beach, after an easterly storm, is often truly terrific.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.—This famous relic of the times of the Pilgrims, was wittily termed at a public dinner in New York, by an Irish gentleman, the "Blarney-stone of New England."

The opening of the Old Colony Railroad, in 1845, connecting Plymouth with Boston, distant $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has rendered the access to the Rock an easy matter. It is a boulder, and lies buried to its surface in the earth, at the head of Hedge's wharf. It is only 6 feet by 4, and is granitic in character. Many curious relics are preserved at Pilgrim's Hall.

No part of the United States has been so much honored, in song and story, as Plymouth; and the veneration in which the memory of the Pilgrims is held by their descendants, is a pleasing subject of reflection.

MOUNT HOLYOKE.—This famous mountain is well known to American tourists. It is in the town of Hadley, on the east side of the Connecticut. It is 830 feet above its surface. In a clear day, Hartford, 45 miles distant, may be seen from it. The view is in all respects enchanting, embracing the valley of the Connecticut for miles, neighboring mountains, cities and villages, the spires of many churches, and the cupolas of many busy factories. A winding road for carriages has been made two-thirds of the distance (1,070 feet) to the summit.

MOUNT TOM, is situated on the opposite side of the river, a little to the S. W., and lifts its ragged form 1,200 feet above the vale below.

The *Connecticut River Railroad* winds its way between these mountains, crossing and re-crossing the Connecticut river. Visitors wishing to explore this interesting section of country usually alight at NORTHAMPTON, an old and lovely village of New England.

SADDLE MOUNTAIN, lying in the town of Adams, Berkshire Co., elevated 3,500 feet, presents a grand and imposing appearance. In the vicinity are other high mountain peaks, this part of Berkshire Co., and Franklin Co. to the east, being of a high and mountainous character, affording grand scenery and mountain streams filled with delicious trout. Saddle Mountain is thus faithfully described by an eminent lady :

"Its form is indicated, but not well described by its name. The outline along the summit has the wavy form of the saddle, but there the resemblance ends. Its soft-swell-ing sides, gentle rounding out from the conical form, and its isolated position, give it a faint resemblance to Somma and Vesuvius. From its shape and position to the sun, its lights are most changing and various. Strange as it may seem in our northern clime, it has at times the amethyst hue of the islands in the Bay of Naples, and again a vesture of as soft and melting blue as Soractes in its magic atmosphere. There is nothing in the voluptuous coloring of the south more beautiful than the quick succession of brilliant clear light and deep shadows that play over Saddle Mountain ; and when the leaden clouds gather in heavy masses over it, and wrap it in a mantle of dark blue shadow, deep-ening into blackness, it has the stern aspect that best characterizes the scenery of northern latitudes."

MOUNT EVERETT.—This mountain so called by Mr. Hitchcock, though formerly known as the Bald Mountain, is in

the S. W. corner of Berkshire Co., and is the loftiest of the Taghcanic range. It is 2,624 feet high, and its scenery is of the most romantic description.

In its neighborhood on the side of a deep gulf is a fall which is well worth visiting. It is called the Bash Pink Fall and gorge. The stream descends rapidly between two perpendicular falls 100 feet, makes a turn at right-angles, and plunges down a declivity at an angle of 80 degrees more, for a distance of 50 feet more. Here it has worn a cavity 194 feet deep. One may descend to the bottom of the gorge, and there he may look up 200 feet to a ridge projecting 25 feet above his head.

WACHUSET MOUNTAIN.—This is the highest mountain in Massachusetts, east of Connecticut river, is situated in the N. W. part of Princeton, and lifts its cone-shaped head 2,018 feet above Massachusetts Bay. The observer on its summit has the whole State under his eye as if it were a map. Boston Harbor, the Monadnock mountain, the Hoosic and Green Mountain ranges, as well as scores of villages, are within his vision. The prospect is exceedingly beautiful.

The ascent is by no means difficult, and the railways approach within four miles of its base. On its summit, it is said the Indians were wont to observe the progress of the whites and the increase of their settlements, judging of both by the smoke of their fires.

HOPKINTON SPRINGS.—These are situated in Middlesex Co. 30 miles southwest-west from Boston, the line of the railroad to Worcester, and three miles distant from the line. These springs are quite celebrated, and a place of great resort. The analysis of the water shows the presence of carbonate of lime, iron, and carbonic acid. Visitors are well accommodated at the public houses, and if they are fond of fishing, may amuse themselves at Whitehall pond, which is near by.

RHODE ISLAND.—If this State has not as many watering-places as its neighbors, it has one at least which cannot be surpassed, where, during the summer months may be enjoyed the most delightful sea-bathing, fishing, and sporting. The climate is proverbial for its coolness and salubrity; surrounded, as the southern portion of this State is, by the Atlantic Ocean, and boasting of *Narragansett Bay*, one of the most beautiful sheets of water, while the Island of *Rhode Island*, which gives name to the State, is a most healthy, beautiful and romantic section of country.

NEWPORT, 165 miles distant from the city of New York by steamboat route, 28 miles south-southeast from Providence, and 18 miles southwest from Fall River, is delightfully situated near the southern extremity of the island of Rhode Island, facing Narragansett Bay, being about 5 miles from the ocean. The Indian name of the island was "*Aquidneck*," (signifying *Isle of Peace*). No place in the United States possesses a more safe and capacious harbor or better means of defending its entrance against an invading foe. *Fort Adams*, which is on the head of a promontory opposite the town, commands the whole entrance Narragansett Bay, as well as the entrance to Newport harbor, and is one of the most extensive and perfect fortifications in the country, being usually garrisoned by several companies of United States troops. *Fort Green*, during the late war, at the northern extremity of the island has been suffered to go to decay.

Newport appears to great advantage as it is approached from the water: the ground rising in a beautiful and acclivity, shows the buildings to much advantage.

pleasantness of its situation, and the healthfulness of its climate, its fine views, and its cooling ocean breezes, have rendered it a favorite summer resort to the most fashionable class of inhabitants of the northern and southern States. In the vicinity is fine sea-bathing, and the fish, which are taken in great abundance, are celebrated for their delicious flavor. It contains a state-house, a market-house, a theatre, a public library containing over 8,000 volumes, several well-kept hotels, and 13 churches of different denominations; and 9 or 10,000 inhabitants. The accommodations for visitors are ample and of a good character, affording every inducement to the invalid and seeker of pleasure to make this place a summer residence.

The *Ocean House*, kept by Messrs. Weaver & Holman, stands pre-eminent as a fashionable and well-kept public house, being delightfully located, surrounded by open grounds.

For a further description of Newport and its vicinity, see *NEWPORT ILLUSTRATED*, in a series of Pen and Pencil Sketches.

CONNECTICUT.—This State, like the other New England States, affords many delightful resorts and charming place of residence. New Haven, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Norwalk, and Stamford, together with the whole north shore of Long Island Sound, afford desirable places of summer residence and resort.

GUILFORD POINT is 15 miles east from New Haven. The point which is visited by tourists and invalids in the summer season, projects into the sound some distance, its termination being a mile from the centre of the village. In the latter place is the oldest storehouse in the U. S., having been erected in 1640, and serving as a fort for a time. Good accommodations are to be found at the Point and the village.

SACHEM'S HEAD, so called, because on a tree near by the celebrated Uncas once placed as a trophy the head of a Pequot chief whom he had slain in battle, is four miles S. W. of Guilford, and 16 miles from New Haven. Here is a spacious and elegant hotel, with ample accommodation for visitors.

SAYBROOK POINT.—This is a point on the West Shore, at the mouth of the Connecticut river. Here more than two hundred years ago, a city was marked out by some of the discontented spirits in the time of Charles I., and Col. Fenwick came over for Lords Say, Brook, and Seal, to make the arrangements. While in the country he lost his wife, and her monument still remains near the site of the old fort.

¹ Here, too, the remains of the first structure of Yale College are to be seen, and where the celebrated religious standard called the Saybrook platform of 1708, was prepared.

SAVIN'S ROCK.—This is a rural watering-place within a few miles from New Haven, on the Sound. The accommodations are very good and charges moderate. It is much frequented by the people of the neighboring towns during the season.

NEW LONDON.—This has now a watering-place at the mouth of the river, near the light-house, called the *Pequot House*. It has been erected within two years, and has elegant accommodations, a pretty beach and bathing-house, and beautiful views of water scenery. The host, Mr. Lyon, is deservedly popular, and attracts visitors from the large cities in great numbers. Steamers touch at the Pequot dock several times a day, running between Norwich and New York, and a swift coasting steamer carries passengers to Mystic, Stonington, Watch Hill, and various other places of resort, during the season.

New London has objects of curiosity worthy the attention of American antiquarians. *Fort Griswold*, and the monument to Col. Ledyard, are objects of great curiosity, and are much visited.

The air and scenery about the Pequot House are very fine. The Hotel is one of the best in the United States.

STONINGTON, 125 miles from New York, by water, and 91 miles by railroad from Boston, stands on a point of land projecting half a mile into the water, at the east end of Long Island Sound. It has a good harbor, protected by a break-

water, constructed by the United States Government. It contains upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, engaged mainly in navigation and the whale-fishery. The distance to Providence, R. I., by the *Providence and Stonington Railroad*, is 49 miles, and a line of first-class steamboats runs daily between this place and New York. Stonington is one of the most famous places on the coast, for sea-fish of the finest flavor, and for placing them upon the table in their finest condition. The black-fish, or as they are called along that part of the coast, *tautaug*, are inexpressibly fine. A steamer from New London plies daily to Stonington.

The *Wadawanuck House*, kept by Jos. G. Briggs, is a large and airy hotel, eligibly situated near the steamboat landing. A bathing house is attached to the hotel, and at *Watch Hill*, in the immediate vicinity, is afforded fine sea-bathing. During the summer months numerous visitors resort here to enjoy the pleasures of fishing, bathing, and aquatic sports.

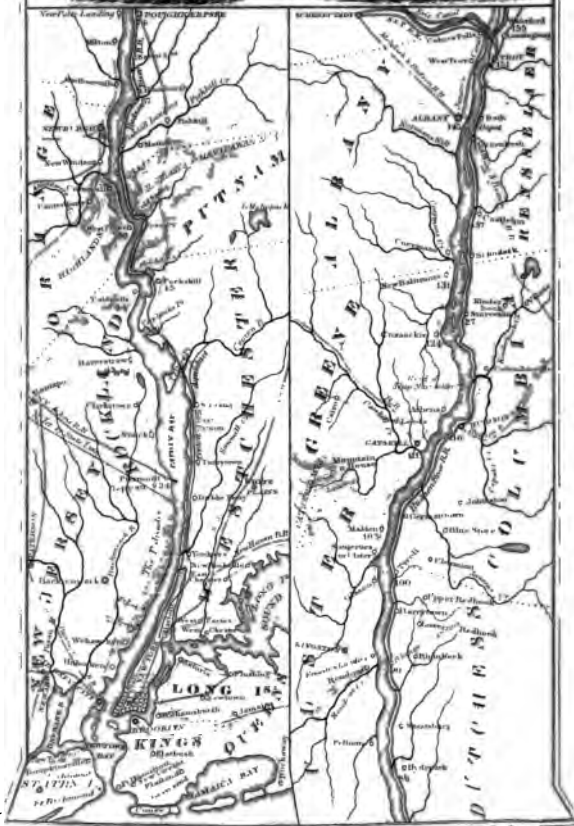
STAFFORD SPRINGS.—This is a favorite place of resort, and has been frequented from the earliest times. There are two medicinal springs, of different qualities. The one contains a solution of iron, with carbonic acid gas, a portion of salt, earthy substances, and a native alkali.

The other is charged with sulphureted hydrogen, and a small portion of iron. Cutaneous eruptions are marvelously cured by the latter, and it is much resorted to by invalids.

A large hotel has been established there for years past, and has been latterly greatly extended and improved. The New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad passes by them. The scenery around is very picturesque and romantic.

MAP OF THE HUDSON RIVER
AS FAR AS NAVIGABLE.

With the distance from New York



NEW YORK, the "EMPIRE STATE," has long been justly celebrated for its varied attractions—possessing as it does the Commercial Emporium of the Union—some one hundred and fifty miles of sea-coast—the important island of Long Island—the beautiful Hudson, with its Palisades and "Highlands"—the Catskill and Adirondack group of Mountains—Lakes George and Champlain—Trenton and Niagara Falls—together with Saratoga, Avon, Sharon, and other Mineral Springs of celebrity. These attractions combined, together with a liberal and enlightened population, genial climate, and fruitful soil, render her borders the favorite resort of thousands seeking health and pleasure, during the summer and fall months.

CONEY ISLAND.—This favorite sea-bathing resort, 10 miles south of the city of New York, is reached by steamers and stages. It forms a part of Gravesend, and is divided from the main land by a narrow inlet, which is crossed by a toll-bridge; the island extends the whole length of the township, on the ocean; being about five miles long by half a mile in breadth. The beach is much resorted to during the summer months, for sea-air and bathing; perhaps no place in the vicinity of New York, exceeds this island for the above purposes. There are two or three well-kept public houses on the island, to one of which is connected a railroad, extending from the hotel to the beach, a distance of about 80 rods; cars leave every few minutes, during the summer months, for the accommodation of visitors resorting to the beach, where can be enjoyed the finest bathing imaginable. A drive on the beach is delightful; the sand is so fine and compact as to form a perfect carriage way, when the tide is

•

low. The shores and inlets abound with crabs, clams, oysters, and waterfowl.

BATH, is another bathing place on the sea-side, a short distance from Fort Hamilton, and about 8 miles from New York. The place has been greatly improved by the present occupant, and it is obtaining great favor with the public, for the accommodations at the hotel, and the facilities for bathing. The *Bath House* is usually thronged with visitors during warm weather.

FLUSHING, GLEN COVE, OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON, and other places on the north side of Long Island, are favorite summer resorts. A railroad is finished to Flushing, and steamers run to Glen Cove, Huntington, &c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, situated 8 miles south of the village of Jamaica, and 20 miles from New York, by railroad and stage, is the most fashionable watering-place in the vicinity of the city. Here was erected, in 1834, a splendid hotel, called the *Marine Pavilion*, situated near the beach, facing the ocean. The hotel is 420 feet in front, three stories in height, with two wings, and two magnificent piazzas; the front one extending the whole length of the mansion, 20 feet in width, ornamented with 44 Grecian columns. The rear piazza extends from one wing to the other, a distance of 150 feet. From the front is an unrivalled view of the Atlantic Ocean, and the numerous shipping passing Sandy Hook, to and from the harbor of New York; and the rear affords a prospect of Jamaica Bay, and the adjacent country.

Rock Hall, and several other houses, affording good accommodations for visitors, are situated in this vicinity, near the beach, which is unrivalled for its sea-bathing. The conveyance to Rockaway is easy and delightful, by railroad and stages.

MONTAUK POINT, is situated on the extreme East end of Long Island, 140 miles, by railroad and stage, from the city of New York. There is a public house near by, much resorted to in the warm season, by strangers from every quarter. "Here are high and rugged cliffs, against whose base the waves of the Atlantic dash with almost continued violence ; anything like a perfect calm here being a rare occurrence. There is a sublimity and a wildness, as well as solitariness here, which leaves a powerful impression on the heart. In a storm, the scene which the ocean presents is awfully grand and terrific. On the extreme point, stands the tall white column, erected by the United States Government for a light-house, in 1795. It is constructed of stone, in the most substantial manner, and would seem almost to bid defiance to time and the elements."

The following beautiful and descriptive lines, written by Mrs. Sigourney, in 1837, are well worthy of perusal :

*" Ultima Thule ! of this ancient isle,
Against whose breast the everlasting surge,
Long travelling on, and ominous of wrath,
For ever beats. There lift 'st an eye of light
Unto the vex'd and storm-toss'd mariner,
Guiding him safely to his home again,
To teach us, 'mid our own sore ills, to wear
The crown of mercy, and with changeless eye,
Look up to Heaven."*

The whole South shore of LONG ISLAND, facing the Atlantic Ocean, affords a great opportunity for the sportsman, and those fond of aquatic sports. Waterfowl of different kinds, and fish, clams, oysters, &c., abound in great quantities.

BALSTON SPA, an old and celebrated watering-place, situated in a valley, near Kayaderosseras Creek, 32 miles North of Albany, and six miles and a half South from Saratoga Springs. The oldest fountain is the *Public Well*, on the flat West of the village centre. The precise year of its discovery by the whites is said to be 1769, and was owing to a survey of the Kayaderosseras Patent. It issues from a bed of stiff blue clay and gravel. Besides the above, there are several other springs possessing medicinal properties of a similar character.

The *New Spring*, on the flat, is of the same character, and evidently belongs to the same class with those of Saratoga Springs; and if it does not contain quite so large a proportion of the saline properties as some of the fountains at the latter place, which is very manifest both from the taste and the effects, it is unquestionably entitled to rank among the best acidulous chalybeate waters.

The famous old hotel, the *SANS SOUCI*, erected by Mr. Low, of New York, in 1803, was long the head-quarters of fashion, and has been the scene of many curious adventures. It has been thoroughly renovated of late, and is now under the control of Richard Chase, Esq., a most attentive and obliging landlord. During the summer months this favorite house is thronged with visitors.

In the year 1817, a new Spa was discovered in the bed of the creek, just in the rear of the Sans Souci, which bade fair to eclipse all the others, but it only continued for two years, and was then lost. Other fountains may yet be discovered in this locality, by boring or otherwise.

The *Rensselaer and Saratoga*, and *Saratoga and Schenectady Railroads* run through this place, communicating with Albany, Troy, and Whitehall.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—These are so well known to tourists, and so thoroughly described in our guides for travellers, that it is almost a work of supererogation to repeat what is said of them. They are, without doubt, the most remarkable chalybeates in the world; grateful and refreshing to the palate, and remedial to invalids beyond all others. In Germany alone have they any rivals.

They become every year the resort of the most wealthy, educated, and refined Americans and foreigners; and, unfortunately, as a consequence, attract also those chevaliers who prey upon society, wherever it is accessible, lavish in its expenditure, and free in its amusements.

The accommodations at Saratoga are very extensive and very elegant. Thousands of people are entertained at the same time, without inconvenience.

The principal hotels at Saratoga are the United States Hotel, Congress Hall, Union Hall, American and Columbian Hotels, and Marvin House.

The drives in the vicinity are beautiful, extending on the east to the Hudson river.

SARATOGA LAKE is a picturesque sheet of water, nine miles in length, in which fine perch and other fish are taken. It was once the spawning-place of the North River herring, and they would visit it yet, but for the dams on the outlet, which have interrupted their progress. It is now annually visited by thousands of pleasure travellers of both sexes. On the east shore of this lake is situated a *Sulphur Spring*, possessing great medicinal properties.

The following History and Analysis of the several springs are mostly copied from "*Allen's History and Analysis of the Mineral Fountains at Saratoga Springs.*"

"HIGH ROCK SPRING.—This spring was, beyond a question, the primeval fountain, and the one mainly used by the Aborigines. The other springs, if they existed during the early savage settlements about them, would have been less pure, have contained more fresh water, have been more incorporated with the vegetable mould and decaying foliage of the forest than this; for it is so admirably secured by Nature against everything foreign to it. This fountain receives its name from the peculiar stone which encloses its mouth.


"To this fountain the Indian resorted for relief when laboring under disease. Here he brought his sick friends, and by the use of the water relieved them from disease.

"For many years after its introduction to the white man, it was the great source of health to the afflicted among them, even as much as it had before been to their savage neighbors; and it still retains its strength and early purity.

"Perhaps there is no mineral fountain, either here or at Ballston Spa, which has been so uniform in every particular as this. Nature did for it what man from necessity has been compelled to do for the other fountains here, viz. carefully to tube it. And while the artificial tubes, and various other improvements which from time to time have been made about the other fountains, have uniformly been subject to decay, and were almost annually to be renovated, or the several springs would have been lost, this spring, having had Nature for its architect, has needed no repairs.

"It is an excellent tonic water, and as an alterative, to be taken during the day in small quantities, it is a very valuable spring; and many invalids every year since it was first visited by Sir William Johnson, can bear testimony to its remedial powers.

"The temperature of this spring was 48°, the surrounding atmosphere at 0, and its specific gravity 1.007; and



one cubic gallon of the water, in January, 1844, gave the following ingredients on analysis :

Chloride of Sodium,	190.233	grs.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	62.100	
Carbonate of Lime,	71.533	
Carbonate of Soda,	18.421	
Carbonate of Iron,	4.233	
Hydriodate of Soda,	2.177	
Silex and Alumina,	2.500	
Hydro-Bromate of Potash,	"	

"Solid contents in one cubic gallon, 351.197

Carbonic Acid,	331.666
Atmospheric Air,	2.

"Gaseous contents in a gallon, 333.666

"The circumference of High the Rock at the surface of the ground, is twenty-five feet.

"Circumference at the top, two feet eight inches.

"Diameter of the opening in its top, ten inches.

"Distance from the top of the rock to the water within, is two feet eleven inches.

"Height of the column of water within the rock above the surface of the ground, one foot.

"Depth of the fountain, ten feet.

"One hundred grains furnished the following on analysis :

Carbonate of Lime,	41.000	grs.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	30.166	
Carbonate of Iron,	13.501	
Silex and Alumina,	15.333	

100.000

"These substances vary very materially in different parts of the rock.

CONGRESS SPRING.—This fountain was first discovered by a hunting party, in the summer of 1792. One of this party was *John Taylor Gilman*, who then was or had been a member of the United States Congress. Gilman had a brother who was also one of the party at the time of the discovery; and the credit of first discovering this valuable spring has been awarded to them. But which of the brothers noticed it first cannot be decided at the present time, neither is it important. It was then issuing from an aperture in a calcareous rock, which faced the small stream of fresh water passing by it to the main brook of the valley. This little rivulet receives the surplus water of our Saratoga mineral springs, and passes via Owl Pond, Saratoga Lake, and Fish Creek, to the Hudson River.

“The novel appearance of the spring as it flowed from the rock attracted their attention, and induced them to apply such tests of its qualities as were within their reach. After their examination they came to the conclusion that it was a very extraordinary fountain, containing all the constituents of the other mineral springs here, and perhaps other qualities besides; or at least the same of the other fountains in larger or different proportions; and in either case, it was in all probability a very extraordinary fountain. And as they believed it possessed more or less of every constituent which enters into the composition of the other mineral fountains here, they very appropriately made selection of which name that it now bears, viz.: **CONGRESS SPRING.**”

“The temperature of the water of this spring, as shown by Fahrenheit’s thermometer when immersed at the bottom of the well, is 50 degrees, and it does not appear to suffer any sensible variation either during the summer or winter months. At a time when the thermometer in the open air stood at 14° below zero, and at another, when it was 90° above, the water at the bottom of the well was still at 50°.

"The specific gravity of the water at the temperature of 60 deg., the barometer ranging at 29.5 inches, is 1009.7, pure water being one thousand. Excessively wet, or long seasons of dry weather, seem to produce a slight variation from this result; but repeated experiments, made at different periods, and under various circumstances of season, &c., for the space of more than twenty years, have in no instance produced a deviation of more than the 0.5 of a grain."

One gallon, or 231 cubic inches, of the water of the Congress Spring contains the following substances, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium,	385.000	grs.
Hydriodate of Soda,	3.500	
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	8.982	
Bi-carbonate of Magnesia,	95.788	
Carbonate of Lime,	98.098	
Carbonate of Iron,	5.075	
Silex,	1.500	
Hydro-bromate of Potash, a trace, .....	.000	

Solid contents in a gallon,	597.943	grs.
Carbonic acid gas,	311	
Atmospheric air, *	7	

Gaseous contents in a gallon, 318 cubic inches.

The water of the Congress Spring is bottled with the utmost care, and packed in strong packages, suitable for exportation.

Orders addressed to CLARKE & WHITE, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or at their *Southern Dépôt*, No. 13 *Thames street*, New York City, will be promptly attended to.

THE EMPIRE SPRING, situated in the north part of the village, a few rods above the High Rock Spring, and near the Iodine Springs, is a new and highly valuable fountain, possessing all the curative qualities of these most celebrated mineral waters.

The grounds in vicinity of the Empire Spring are susceptible of great improvement, which is about being effected by its liberal and enterprising proprietors Messrs. G. W. WESTON & Co.

It was analyzed by Prof. E. Emmons in 1846, and found to be highly medicinal in its properties.

The Analysis of the Empire Water, by Prof. E. Emmons, is as follows :

Chloride of Sodium,.....	269.696
Bicarbonate of Lime,	141.824
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,.....	41.984
Bicarbonate of Soda,.....	30.848
Hydriodate of Soda or Iodine,	12.000
Bicarbonate of Iron, a trace,	000
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Solid contents in a gallon,	496.352
Specific gravity,	1.039

The following remarks are copied from the American Journal of Agriculture and Science, and the facts as stated in 1846 have been fully corroborated by observation and experience :

"The most remarkable fact brought out by this analysis is, the presence of a large quantity of Iodine. We were able to detect it in one ounce of the water. This water, too, is mainly free from iron, as tincture of nutgalls after standing twenty-four hours produced merely a green tinge or color, and the salt when evaporated, is white or slightly yellowish white. The Spring, it seems to us, is quite an

accession to the waters of Saratoga. It has a remarkably pleasant saline taste, with a pungency and liveliness which makes it agreeable as a beverage. For bottling it is equal to the Congress, remaining transparent longer than that water when its carbonic acid has escaped."

The water of the Empire Spring is bottled with the utmost care, and packed in strong boxes, suitable for exportation, by the subscribers.

Orders should be addressed to G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, or at their Depot, 68 Barclay street, New York.

PAVILION FOUNTAIN.—This truly beautiful fountain is situate in the rear of the Columbian Hotel, and a few rods southeast of the Flat Rock Spring. It was long since discovered, and experiments made upon the water by the late Dr. J. H. Steel. Its remoteness, however, from the bank which gave egress to the other mineral fountains in the valley, places it in the midst of a deep morass, where it makes its appearance through an alluvial deposit of some forty feet in depth.

This water has been much used, both at home and abroad, since 1840. The free acid of the spring is most abundant, and passes off in great quantities from the mouth of the fountain. Its water is not so heavy as that of the Congress Spring; but the liberal quantities of free gas which is present, impart to it, when drank, a very smart, pungent taste, and induce many to think it the strongest water of the valley. They form their opinion from the effects it produces on the palate while drinking it. This smart, pungent and grateful taste, which is so characteristic of all our mineral waters here, would be enhanced by drinking them from metallic cups, instead of the glass tumblers so

generally used. The reason is obvious to those who have studied the principles of galvanism.

ANALYSIS OF THE PAVILION FOUNTAIN.

Chloride of Sodium,.....	grains	226.58
Carbonate of Magnesia,.....	"	62.50
Carbonate of Lime,	"	60.24
Carbonate of Soda,	"	4.70
Oxide of Iron,.....	"	3.10
Iodine of Sodium,	}	2.75
Bromide of Potassium,		
Silicia,	"	.62
Alumina,	"	.25
		<hr/>
		361.74

Carbonic Acid Gas, cubic inches, 480.01	}	488.10
Atmospheric Air, 8.09		

The subscribers respectfully announce that extensive and complete arrangements have been made at their Bottling Establishments for putting up the waters of these celebrated Mineral Fountains in the best manner; orders for which may be addressed to the subscribers at Saratoga Springs, or left at their office, where they will meet with immediate attention by

WALTON & CO.

Also for sale by A. J. Delatoure 25½ Wall street, and by Druggists generally throughout the country.

FLAT ROCK SPRING, situated between the High Rock and Pavilion Springs, is a fountain of some celebrity. The earth for some rods around this spring was formerly encrusted by a thick bed of *calcareous tufa*, which long exposure to the air had hardened into a pretty solid rock; and from this circumstance the spring received its name.

The appearance and taste of this water very much resembles that of the Columbian, and the analysis, conducted upon the same principle, confirms the similarity.

One gallon afforded the following articles, viz :

Chloride of Sodium,.....	148.866
Carbonate of Lime,	60.573
Bicarbonate of Magnesia,	42.007
Bicarbonate of Soda,	20.079
Carbonate of Iron,	5.039
Hydriodate of Soda,	1.033
Hydrobromate of Potash, a trace,	
Silex and Alumina, a minute quantity,	
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Solid contents in one gallon,	279.649 grs.
Carbonic Acid Gas,.....	287.5 cub. inch.
Atmospheric Air,.....	6.5
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Gaseous contents in a gal.,	294.0 cub. inch.

ELLIS SPRING.—About 2 miles south of Congress Spring, on the line of the railroad, is situated another Mineral Fountain which deserves notice. It flows from the bed of a ravine formed by Ellis' creek, a branch of the Kayaderosseras, at a depth of 40 or 50 feet from the surface of the surrounding country.

The water is remarkably clear ; its taste is acidulous and chalybeate, and its temperature is 48 degrees. It affords 316 grains of solid contents to a gallon, which consist of Marine Salt, Carbonate of Soda, Lime, Magnesia, and Iron ; the last of which it affords, in as great abundance as any of the mineral waters either at Saratoga or Ballston Spa.

PUTNAM'S CONGRESS.—This fountain is situated midway between Broadway and Putnam street, and nearly opposite

the United States Hotel. It was discovered a long time since by Mr. Lewis Putnam, who, in 1835, excavated, tube and carefully secured it from the fresh water, and all other foreign substances about it.

It is justly a popular fountain, and is much used by both citizens and strangers, many of whom are particularly attached to it, and use it instead of the Congress, for cathartic purposes with good success.

The water has been vended in considerable quantities every year since it has been in complete operation.

In connection with the spring is a Bathing Establishment second to no other in the place for commodious baths, large rooms, and proper attendants. This, as well as the spring, is owned by Messrs. Putnam & Son, and always subject to their personal superintendence.

Temperature of this spring, 48°.

One gallon of the water furnished the following constituents, on analysis :

Chloride of Sodium,.....	grains, 220.000
Carbonate of Soda,	" 15.431
Carbonate of Magnesia,	" 45.500
Carbonate of Lime,	" 70.433
Carbonate of Iron,	" 5.333
Hydriodate of Soda,	" 2.500
Bromide of Potash,	" "
Silex and Alumina,	" 1.500

Solid contents in one gallon,.... 370.587

Carbonic Acid, 317.753

Atmospheric Air,..... 3.080

Gaseous contents in a gallon, 320.833

HAMILTON SPRING.—This fountain, situate in the rear of Congress Hall, and a few rods northeast of Congress Spring, was first discovered and tubed by Gideon Putnam, Esq., and afterwards re-tubed and brought to its present agreeable condition by Dr. Clarke. For the last twenty years it has been much used as an alterative; for this purpose it was a favorite spring with the late Dr. Steel—and also as a cathartic in very weak and feeble stomachs, and where the Congress had proved too active and exhausting, even in small doses, this water would succeed like a charm.

A gallon of water taken from this spring on the 1st of March, 1844, furnished the following results :

Chloride of Sodium,	grains, 290.500
Carbonate of Soda,	" 33.500
Carbonate of Lime,	" 95.321
Carbonate of Magnesia,	" 38.000
Carbonate of Iron,	" 4.500
Hydriodate of Soda,	" 3.500
Bromide of Potash, a trace,	" "
Silex and Alumina,	" 1.000
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Solid contents in one cubic gallon,	466.321
Carbonic Acid,	340.777
Atmospheric Air,	2.461
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Gaseous contents in a gallon,	343.238 cubic in.
Temperature of the spring,	48°.

This water is now much used for bathing, there being erected in its immediate vicinity, a Bath House, for the accommodation of visitors.

COLUMBIAN SPRING.—This fountain is situated a few rods southwest of the Congress Spring. It is a ferruginous foun-

tain, and contains large quantities of carbonic acid in a free state, which rises from the surface of the water in very large bubbles, and causing a motion in the spring not very dissimilar to boiling water. The carbonic acid may be collected at the mouth of this spring, to any extent desirable for experimental purposes, and at any time.

‡ One gallon of water furnished on an analysis the following ingredients :

Chloride of Sodium,.....	grains, 270.501
Carbonate of Soda,.....	" 16.000
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	" 45.321
Carbonate of Lime,	" 70.000
Carbonate of Iron,.....	" 6.000
Hydriodate of Soda,.....	" 3.000
Bromide of Potash, a trace,	"
Silex and Alumina,.....	" 1.000
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Solid contents in a gallon,	411.822
Carbonic Acid,.....	331.726
Atmospheric Air,.....	1.5
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Gaseous contents in a gallon, .. 333.226 cubic inches.

IODINE SPRING.—This fountain is situated in the north-east part of the village, and a few rods north and east of the High Rock.

Large quantities of this water have been sold in the city of New York, and in various towns on the sea-board, as well as the interior ; and some of it has been shipped to the Eastern Continent. Though comparatively a light water, it appears to be well adapted to bottling.

When taken in reasonable quantities, and subject to proper restrictions, it sits well on the stomach, without producing headache, as is the case with some of the other waters

It is much drank for a morning water by the inhabitants of the village living in its vicinity ; and there is no doubt of its much more general use, were it more accessible to the principal hotels and boarding-houses of the village.

Analysis of the Walton, or Iodine Spring.

Muriate of Soda,	grains, 187
Carbonate of Lime,	" 26
Carbonate of Iron,	" 1
Carbonate of Magnesia,	" 75
Carbonate of Soda,	" 2
Hydriodate of Soda, or Iodine,	" 4
	<hr/>
	295
Carbonic Acid Gas,	360 cubic inches.
Atmospheric Air,	4
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	364

The freedom of this water from Iron is truly remarkable, and, as Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, remarks, "supplies a desideratum which has been wanting, viz. : a water which may be drank by a certain class of invalids with whom iron proves an injury." He also remarks that "this water contains more Iodine than any other spring, which adapts it to many of the forms of Scrofula, Goitre, &c., for which it may be freely drank, without inducing debility. It is likewise perfectly free from sediment, and is as pure after being bottled for months as the most pellucid fresh water spring."

TEN SPRINGS.—About a mile from the High Rock Spring in an eastern direction, are situated the *Ten Springs*, so called from the circumstance of there being that number located near together. They never have acquired much

celebrity, and it is probable, from their proximity to other so distinguished, that they will never rise into much consequence.

BENEDICT'S SPRING.—This fountain is located some three miles west of Saratoga village. It is a light water comparatively, or if we speak of the ingredients common to and the other mineral springs of our village. But it contains, in addition to its carbonic acid and carbonates, sulphureted hydrogen; which constituent, together with its associates, entitles it to more attention than it has ever received.

The water of this fountain makes its appearance through a bed of coarse gravel. The temperature of the spring was 48° , mercury in the atmosphere standing at zero. Its specific gravity was 1003.5, water being 1000, the barometer standing at 30.

One gallon of this water, in its present imperfect state furnished the following ingredients :

Chloride of Sodium, .....	.. grs. 38.876
Carbonate of Magnesia,	17.712
Carbonate of Soda,	"
Carbonate of Lime,	14.555
Carbonate of Iron,	2.000
Silex and Alumina,	1.000
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Solid contents of one gallon, ..	74.143
Carbonic Acid,	77.000
Atmospheric Air,	4.000
Sulphureted Hydrogen,	1.000
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Gaseous contents in a gallon, ..	84.000

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.—This spring is situated on the east side of Saratoga Lake, about half a mile south of Snake Hill. Its location is in a beautiful ravine, in the middle of which runs a fine little stream of fresh water, and a few rods east of the fountain it falls into the lake. As the ravine approximates the shore of the Lake it widens a little, and the south bank particularly rises very abruptly to the height of some thirty-five or forty feet above the surface of the brook.

Within some twenty rods of the lake shore a deep niche is formed in the south bank, somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe. The bank here is almost perpendicular with its base, but a little elevated above the brook, which is within a few feet of the main bank of the ravine. At the base of this high bank and at the centre of the horse-shoe passes out this sulphur spring; and its course to the brook is marked by the white Sulphur which is deposited.

The temperature of this spring is 48° , barometer at 30° , and the temperature of the atmosphere at zero.

Its specific gravity is 1000.5.

Sulphureted Hydrogen, 0.5.

Atmospheric Air, 4.0.

Silex and Alumina, three grains to the gallon.

THE QUAKER SPRINGS, situated about 10 miles in a south-east direction from Saratoga Springs, in the town of Saratoga, are of some celebrity. They contain lime, magnesia, and iron, held in solution by carbonic acid, and like the others in the county, they likewise contain a portion of common salt and soda.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS.—This justly celebrated Spa is delightfully situated near the division line between the States of New York and Massachusetts, 25 miles from Albany. There are fine accommodations at the Springs, which are situated on the side of a hill, overlooking one of the most lovely valleys of our country. The cavity from which the water gushes, is 10 feet in diameter, and the quantity is sufficient to drive a mill. Its temperature is uniformly 72°. It is tasteless, inodorous, and soft, admirably adapted to bathing, and excellent in cutaneous affections, rheumatism, internal obstructions, liver complaint, nervous debility, &c. The following is Dr. Meade's analysis:

In two quarts of water are,

Muriate of lime,.....	1 grain.
Muriate of soda,.....	1½ "
Sulphate of lime,	1½ "
Carbonate of lime,.....	¾ "
Total,.....	5 grains.

Gases—Nitrogen, 13 cubic inches.
Atmospheric air, 8—21

A Water-Cure establishment, on the plan of Priesnitz, is prospering here, and is much resorted to.

About two miles from the hotel is the celebrated Shaker Settlement, which is much visited by strangers, particularly on Sunday, when their very remarkable forms of worship are practised.

A person standing on the side of the hill, in the rear of Columbia Hall, will find he can produce a fine echo, at pleasure. In the neighborhood are small lakes and streams filled with trout, and there are beautiful roads, and beautiful villages within a few hours' ride, in all directions.

Lebanon Springs are now upon the line of railways, and

are reached without difficulty, either from Albany, New York, or Boston.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS.—These Springs are situated about four miles North of the City of Hudson, in the town of Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y., and although but little known to the public, they may be ranked among the most valuable of any in the State, for the peculiar medicinal and curative qualities of the water.

These Springs and the grounds adjoining, have been purchased the past season by Mr. Charles B. Nash, who has erected a large and commodious house, and laid out and decorated the grounds in such a manner as cannot fail of attracting attention, and giving entire satisfaction to those who may resort hither in pursuit of health or pleasure.

The scenery in the vicinity is not only beautiful, but highly romantic, and well calculated to attract and please the visitor. In the immediate vicinity flows a fine stream of water, where those who are fond of sailing, or delight in the sports of fishing, can wile away their time in a pleasant and agreeable manner. Here, too, those who love to ramble o'er hill and dale—or follow the windings of the rivulet as it flows along, now smooth and placid, and anon lashing itself into a foam as it dashes from rock to rock, in its wild and majestic course, can find enough to gratify their curiosity.

The proprietor of these Springs, in addition to the erection of a large and commodious house, is now engaged in laying out and fixing up the grounds—erecting bathing, spring, and summer houses, necessary for the convenience and comfort of those who may desire to avail themselves of the full benefits to be derived from the use of the water

SHARON SPRINGS.—These healthful fountains possess powerful attractions for the seekers of health, of pure air, and

of splendid natural scenery. The Springs are highly medicinal, and exceedingly pleasant and grateful, because the water is very cold when first taken from the fountain. Magnesia is the prevailing medicinal ingredient in one Spring, and Sulphur in the other.

The country around the springs, and the springs themselves, are elevated 900 feet above the Mohawk river, from which they are distant about eight miles. The elevation is achieved by a gradual ascent, throughout the whole of this distance. A traveller who leaves the city of New York in the evening boat for Albany, may take breakfast in that city the next morning, and then place himself in a railroad car, which will convey him to Schenectady, and up the valley of the Mohawk, to Palatine Bridge. There he takes a post-coach, and, availing himself of a plank road most of the way, is set down at the Springs before 1 o'clock, P. M. Fare from Albany, \$1 10 in car, and \$1 00 in post-coach.

Arrived at the Springs, he will find a number of houses for the temporary, and, always very agreeable, accommodation of travellers or boarders. The oldest and most conspicuous of these is the "Pavilion," kept by Mr. Gardiner. This house being very large, will accommodate some three hundred persons, and it is kept in a style of elegance and luxury unsurpassed at any watering-place in the country. The site of the house, and piazza in front, command a most extensive and variegated prospect of the country for many miles around in the vicinity. The house next in importance is kept by Mr. S. Eldridge, and called the "Eldridge House." It is nearer to the Springs than the Pavilion, and the charges for board are more moderate, although the house is extremely well provided.

The pure, clear waters of these Springs, greatly resembling *those of the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia*, have been *proved to be highly efficacious in rheumatic, cutaneous, and*

dyspeptic complaints, and in some respects possess medicinal and healing properties unsurpassed, and believed to be unequalled in the United States or Canada. From an analysis of the White Sulphur Springs, by one of the most eminent chemists in this country—Dr. Chilton, of New York—the following results have been obtained from one gallon of water :

Sulphate of Magnesia,	42.40 grains.
Sulphate of Lime,	111.62 “
Chloride of Sodium,	2.24 “
Chloride of Magnesia,	2.40 “
Hydro-Sulphuret of Sodium, Hydro- Sulphuret of Calcium, Vegetable extractive matter,	2.28 “

Total,160.94 grains.

Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas,16 cubic inches.

*Sharon Magnesia Spring—By Professor L. Reed,
New York.*

Bi-Carbonate Magnesia,	30.50 grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	22.70 “
Sulphate of Lime,	76.00 “
Hydro-Sulphates of Magnesia and Lime,	0.50 “
Chlorides of Sodium and Magnesia,	3.00 “

Total,132.70 grains.

‘ Sulphureted Hydrogen,3.30 inches.

The prospect from the Pavilion is one of great extent and beauty.

RICHFELD SPRINGS, are situated in the town of Richfield,
Otsego county, Southeast of the city of Utica, near the

head of Canaderoga Lake. They are celebrated Sulphur Springs, and are much resorted to by invalids, suffering from cutaneous disorders.

The following is an analysis, as taken by Prof. Reid :

	Per Gallon.
Bi-Carbonate Magnesia,	20 grains.
Bi-Carbonate Lime,	10 "
Chloride Sodium and Magnesia,	1.5 "
Sulphate Magnesia,	30 "
Hydro. Sulph. Magnesia and Lime,	2 "
Sulphate of Lime,	20 "
Solid matter,	153.5 "

Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas, per gallon, ..26.9 inches.

CHITTENANGO SULPHUR SPRING, is situated one mile South of the village, near the Erie Canal, and on the line of the Central Railroad. The following is Dr. Lewis C. Beck's analysis of a pint of water :

Carbonate of Lime,	0.88 grains.
Sulphate of Soda,	1.66 "
" Lime and Magnesia,	12.75 "
Chloride of Sodium,	0.14 "
Organic matter, (traces)	

15.43

Temperature, 49° F. Specific gravity, 1.00341. The gas is Sulphureted Hydrogen, with a small combination of carbonic acid gas.

CLIFTON SPRINGS.—These, also called the White Sulphur, are in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, on the line of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad.

This place is admirably situated, remote from the noise and dust of large villages or cities, embracing a beautiful grove of forest trees, as its pleasure-grounds, from the midst of which flow its *Springs of pure and healthful water*, so disposed by nature, as to please and interest the visitor, and render it a desirable retreat, whether for those seeking a restorative from disease, those who have a few leisure days or weeks to spend in recreation and pleasure, or for those who, with their families, are disposed to leave the heated walls of a city residence, to enjoy the refreshing breezes and pure atmosphere of the country, during the warm season.

The waters, which are mainly of a sulphurous character, charged somewhat with soda, magnesia, and carbonic gas, stand unsurpassed in their medicinal character, as a remedy for the various skin diseases, rheumatic affections, dyspepsia, general debility of the system, &c., and have effected cures in cases where the waters of other springs have failed.

In the immediate vicinity is a large and well-kept public house.

AVON SPRINGS.—These are situated in the Genesee valley, about 20 miles from Rochester, and 25 from Canandaigua. The village of that name is situated on a terrace elevated about 100 feet above the river, and the springs lie to the southwest of it, the most valuable being known as the Upper and Lower Springs. The waters are very efficacious in disorders of the digestive organs, rheumatism, and gout; cutaneous affections are removed by them, and obstructions of the alimentary system. There are several large and well kept hotels, with extensive accommodations for bathing.

The water, on analysis, is found to contain the following properties:

Upper Spring.

As analyzed by Professor James Hadley, of Fairfield.
One gallon contains,

Carbonate of Lime,	8.0	grs.
Sulphate of Lime,	84.0	"
Sulphate of Magnesia,	10.0	"
Sulphate of Soda,	16.0	"
Muriate of Soda,	18.0	"

Am't of saline ingredients,	136.4	grs.
Per volume, sulphureted hydrogen		
gas,	12	cub. in.
Carbonic Acid, do.....	5,6	"

Lower Spring,

As analyzed by Samuel Salisbury, Jr., M. D. of Avon.
One gallon contains,

Carbonate of Lime,	29.33	grs.
Chloride of Calcium,	8.41	"
Sulphate of Lime,	57.44	"
Sulphate of Magnesia,	49.61	"
Sulphate of Soda,	13.73	"

Am't of saline ingredients,	158.52	
Carbonic Acid, 3.92 cubic inches.		
Per volume, sulphureted hydrogen		
gas,	10.02	cub. in.
Nitrogen do.,	5.42	"
Oxygen do.,	0.56	"

The temperature of these waters is 45 degrees, Fahrenheit; specific gravity, 10,018; quantity of water discharged, 54 gallons per minute. There are within a circumference of one square mile, ten other springs, some of which are

more highly charged with sulphureted hydrogen gas than the two above analyzed.

OAK ORCHARD SPRINGS.—These are situated in Genessee County, about twenty miles east of Lockport, Niagara Co. The waters have been analyzed by Professor B. Silliman, jr., Professor Emmons, and Dr. J. R. Ohlton.

The results of Professor Silliman's analysis are as follows :

Analysis by Professors Silliman and Norton, of Yale College—From Spring No. 1.

	Grains in one gallon ;
Sulphuric Acid,	134.732
Proto-Sulphate of Iron,	28.623
Sulphate of Alumina,	21.690
Sulphate of Lime,	74.891
Sulphate of Magnesia,	35.596
Sulphate of Potash,	5.519
Sulphate of Soda,	6.343
Chloride of Sodium,	2.434
Silica,	4.592
<hr/>	
Grains,	314.420

Professor Emmons remarks, that " the peculiar character of these waters renders them useful in many chronic diseases, especially those of the digestive organs, and those of weakness and debility."

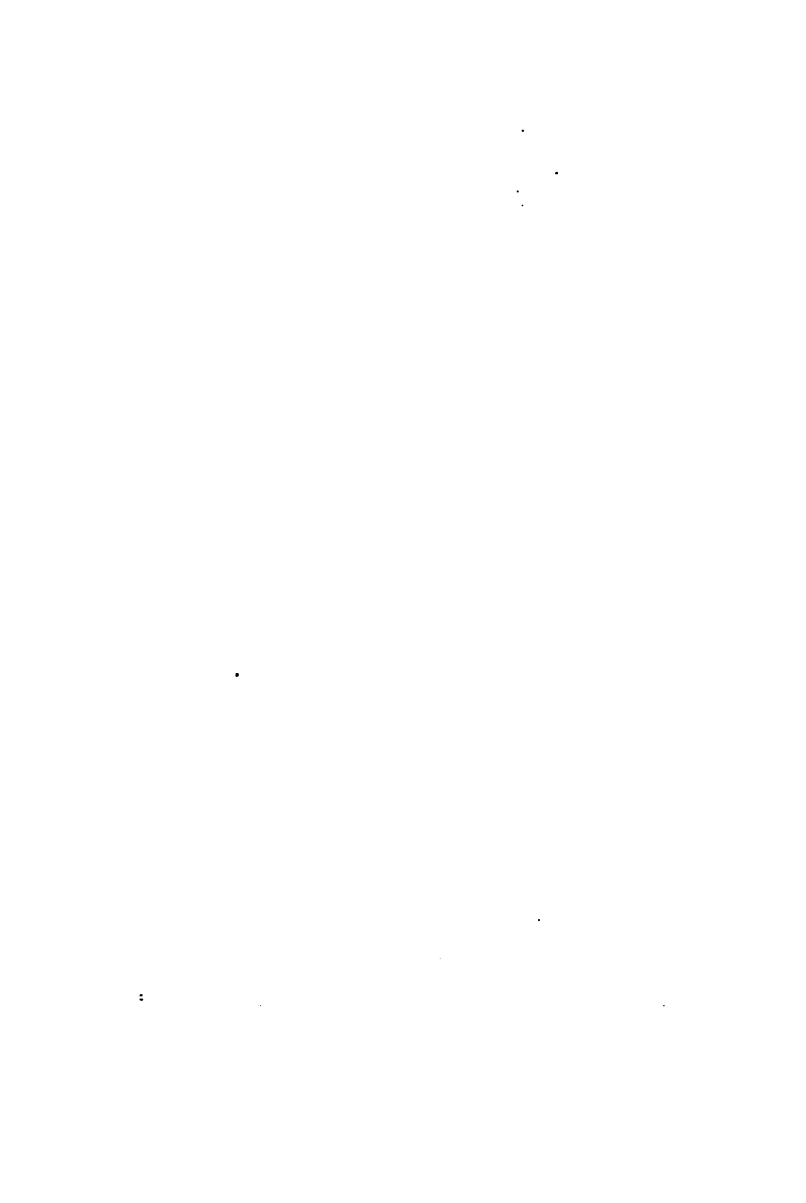
For diseases of the skin, also, of every kind, the water is regarded as a certain remedy, if used a sufficient length of time ; no failure to cure diseases of this nature has ever been known. The water is bottled in large quantities, and finds a ready sale.

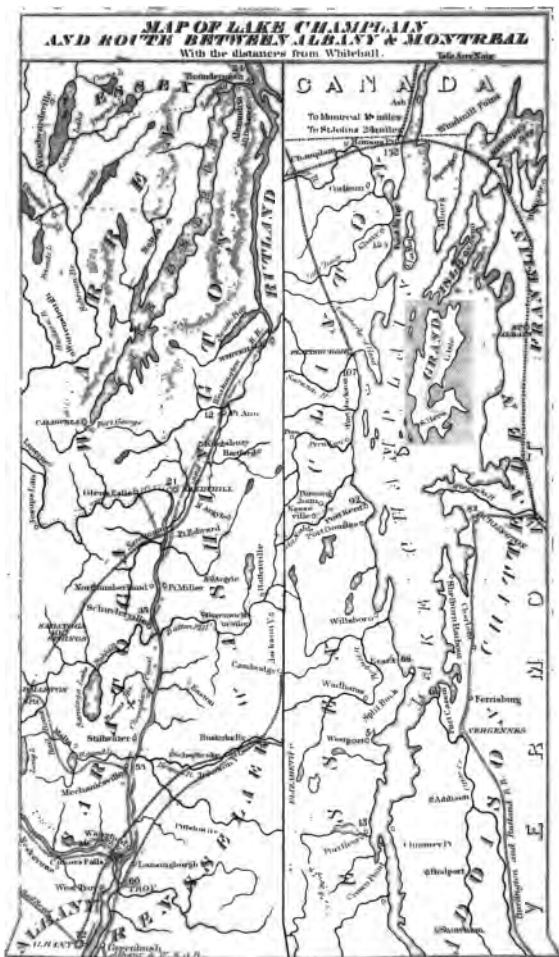
ROSENDALE SPRINGS.—These are situated in Ulster Co., near the high falls of the Rondout, and have some celebrity. The waters contain chloride of sodium (53 out of 84 parts), lime, and magnesia. The gaseous contents are sulphureted hydrogen—12 cubic inches to 14 carbonic acid.

BURNING SPRINGS.—Chautauque Co. These remarkable springs are at Fredonia, near Dunkirk. The following is a description.

Here is situated an inflammable spring, near the bed of the Canadaway creek; the gas which escapes from the same in great quantities, is used for lighting the streets, and for domestic purposes. The flame is large, but not so strong or brilliant as that from gas in our cities; it is, however, in high favor with the inhabitants. The gas is carbureted hydrogen, and is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal; the only rock visible, however, here, and to a great extent along the southern shore of the lake, is foetid limestone.

MASSENA SPRINGS.—These are situated on Racket River, emptying into the St. Lawrence, 1 mile south of the village, of the same name in St. Lawrence county. They contain carbonates of soda, lime, magnesia, and sulphur, in large quantity. It evolves sulphureted hydrogen gas, and is found beneficial in many complaints of the skin and bowels. They are much resorted to by invalids, there here being two hotels for the accommodation of visitors.





HADLEY, OR GREAT FALLS—HUDSON RIVER.—This most picturesque waterfall of the Hudson, is situated 16 miles north of the village of Saratoga Springs, near the line of the Sacket's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, and about one and a half miles below Jesup's landing; here the river takes a sudden turn towards the east, breaking through a mountain ridge extending northward through the county of Warren,—forming a part of the mountains of Northern New York, of which Mount Marcy or "Tahawus," is the highest peak, being elevated 5,467 feet above the tide water of the Hudson. The waters of this noble stream take their rise among the Adirondack group of mountains, about 70 miles north of the Hadley Falls, winding through a wild tract of country, which has hitherto been but seldom visited by tourists, but soon, no doubt, is destined to be thronged in summer by admiring visitors.

"These Falls, the height of which is about 60 feet, with rapids immediately above, and as many more feet descent, as they suddenly burst upon the sight of the traveller on approaching the foot of the precipice, are a sufficient compensation for all the difficulties he may have encountered in the approach to them. Instead of one unbroken sheet of water, falling perpendicularly from the summit of an upright rock to its foot, the whole body of the river seems to have forced a passage through the intercepting barrier of cliffs which obstructed its course; rushing with ungovernable fury and deafening clamor over a gradual but rugged declivity, composed of massive and tenacious fragments, which its impetuosity has thrown down. The ledges of rock which break the regularity of the fall, and the sudden, steep, and lofty wall of cliff which rises abruptly on either side, to the height of 80 or 100 feet above the summit of the waters, crowned with foliage, which flourishes and expands where nothing else of life exhibits, are admirably

characteristic of the scene itself; of the magnitude of which, a pretty accurate judgment may be formed by a comparison of the figures in the foreground, with the more distant and gigantic objects."

The Rapids, above the Falls, are also grand and sublime, the water being hemmed in by high and perpendicular banks for a considerable distance. "Towering and massive rocks are, perhaps, the most striking images of solitude and sublimity. The bed of the river is here sunk between two magnificent walls or perpendicular cliffs, which rise to the height of 100 feet or upwards, the sides of which are tasselled with fern, interspersed with a variety of stunted shrubs, and the summits crowned with graceful pines and hardy cedars, whose diversified green forms a fine contrast, during the autumn, to the sickly colors of the withering oaks, and other saplings scattered among them, on the adjacent hills."

The best approach to these truly beautiful Falls, is by stage or railroad from Saratoga Springs. At Jesup's landing, the commencement of the Rapids, is an hotel, and a guide can easily be obtained to show the way to the Falls, surrounded by a romantic section of country.

LITTLE FALLS at Luzerne, on the Hudson.—These are deemed worthy from their picturesque character, rather than their size. The mountains in this region, are not a continuous line, but a succession of abrupt and angular acclivities, covered with boundless forests. A quarter of a mile below the falls, the Sacandaga unites with the Hudson in a deep mountain cavity. The village of Luzerne is 11 miles from Caldwell, directly below the bridge which here spans the Hudson; the river contracts to ten feet in width. The rocks rise perpendicularly 50 or 60 feet above the head of the spectator. Here is situated a well kept hotel, being much resorted to during the summer months by visitors.

In the immediate vicinity is fine fishing, sailing, and abundance of game of different kinds.

GLEN'S FALLS are situated on the Hudson, at the manufacturing village of the same name. They have a descent of 70 feet, at first in one angular mass of 900 feet wide, and five feet fall. The residue of the descent is by a series of steps, and in full flood nothing can be more grand than the view. In jets, in whirls, in foam, in crevices, the torrent foams along. There are some curious caves below the bridge, which have evidently been the work of the waters, and the novelist, Cooper, did not hesitate to give them celebrity in one of his novels.

From the bridge which spans the river, is afforded a tolerable view of the scenery above and below.

Quite a number of mills are driven by the stream, and marble, of a dark hue and fine grain, is abundant, and manufactured to a large extent.

BAKER'S FALLS are situated on the Hudson river, one mile below Sandy Hill, and two miles above Fort Edward. Here is a Fall of about 70 feet, plunging over a ledge of rock, which breaks the main body of the torrent, and scatters it into a variety of picturesque forms, now impelling the rapid currents to cross and retard each other, now dashing them against the side of the rocks, from which they are violently repelled, and driven with a loud roar into the basin below. "Immediately above the Falls, the Hudson river makes its great bend, and commences a southerly course, which it pursues to its mouth, a distance of about 200 miles. Although there are no falls below this, yet the navigation of the Hudson does not begin until it receives the Mohawk at Waterford, 160 miles from its mouth.

The FALLS OF TICONDEROGA, situated on the outlet of Lake George, are well worthy the attention of tourists. Here are two important cascades within the distance of two or three miles, surrounded by mountain scenery of great historic interest. The *Upper Falls*, near the village of Alexandria, are formed by a succession of descents of upwards of 200 feet within the distance of a mile, affording water-power unsurpassed by any other locality in the State for safety and a steady flow of water, the stream not being subject to freshets. The *Lower Fall*, in the village of Ticonderoga, has a perpendicular fall of 30 feet, being much used for hydraulic purposes. The ruins of old *Fort Ticonderoga*, two miles below this place, are situated on a point of land at the entrance of the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain, standing on an eminence of about 60 feet, overlooking the lake; the ruins are plainly visible from the water, presenting a conspicuous and interesting object. About 1,800 yards southwest stands *Mount Defiance*, rising 750 feet above the lake, overlooking and commanding the site of Fort Ticonderoga. A public house, for the accommodation of visitors, stands near the steamboat landing.

LAKE GEORGE, called by the Indians *Horicon*, 9 miles from Glen's Falls, and 28 miles from Saratoga, by rails and by plank road, is a lake of surpassing beauty and grandeur; not only interesting in itself for its natural superiority, but for its classical associations. The clearness of its waters, the sweet solitude of its islands, its lofty mountain shores, its ruined forts, its noble echoes, all attract the admiration of travellers, and are a subject of pride with the people of New York.

It is needless to go into details, when so many guide-books may be obtained on the spot, to illustrate its peculiarities. A large and magnificent hotel, called the *Lake*

House, has been constructed for the accommodation of visitors. The village is named Caldwell, after a wealthy tobaccoist of that name, of Albany, who purchased the site and erected there a country house, which his descendants still enjoy. *Fort William Henry Hotel*, is a new edifice, situated on a romantic spot, near the village of Caldwell, adjoining the Old Fort.

A steamboat runs daily from the Lake House to the landing at Ticonderoga, 36 miles.

AU-SABLE FALLS.—These are on the Au-Sable river, in Essex county. At Birmingham, two miles below Keeseville, are a succession of picturesque falls, in all of about 150 feet descent; immediately below the lower falls the river enters a deep ravine of singular and romantic beauty; through the chasm thus formed by the wearing of the waters, or some convulsion of nature, the rocks rise from 75 to 150 feet, almost perpendicular, for a distance of about two miles, averaging about 50 feet in width, altogether forming a great natural curiosity. In addition to the above, there are other ravines in this vicinity of singular formation.

"Few readers," says a tourist, "are aware of the picturesqueness of this iron region. I was surprised to find the gorge formed by the Au-Sable river, just below this place, one of the wildest and most interesting passages of river scenery I have ever seen. The stream rushes in a succession of beautiful cascades between banks which are here lofty walls of rock, most picturesquely stratified and broken, and there so far diminished and dilapidated as to permit the forest to come to the river's brink. At the head of the gorge is a fine fall of thirty or forty feet.

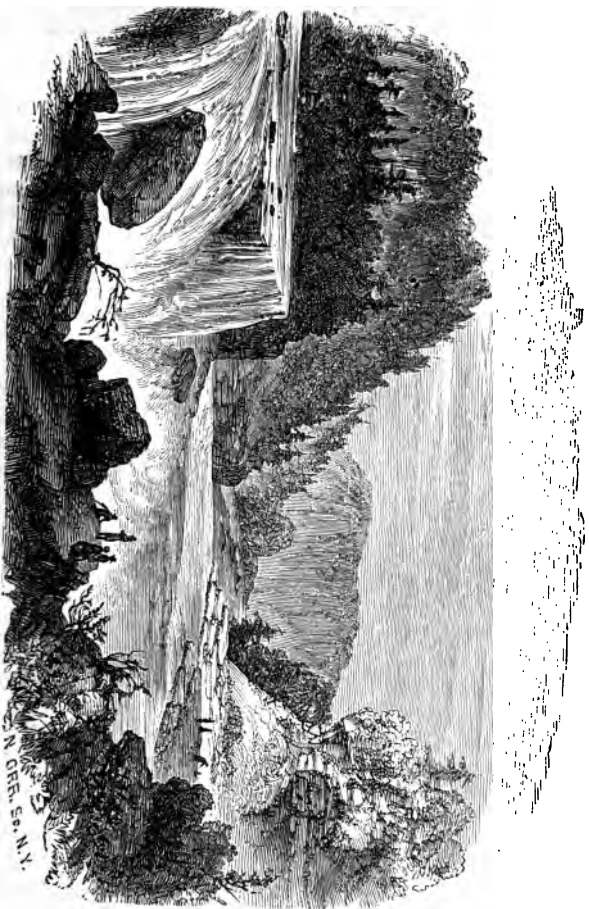
"But the useful crowds out the beautiful. The Au-Sable is lined with iron-works, and no one goes to a manufacturing place for beauty. Nevertheless, if any one chooses to

come, he will find it here, and a good hotel, the An-Sable House, to make it still pleasanter."

THE MOHAWK RIVER FALLS.—The most celebrated of those are COHOES, near Waterford. They fall 70 feet perpendicularly between banks, high and rocky, rising indeed to an elevation of nearly 100 feet from the bed of the river. The volume of water is greatly diminished by its diversion to the Erie Canal, and for hydraulic purposes. These falls were the subject of some well known lines by Moore, the Irish poet. The Albany Northern Railroad, by means of a bridge, passes in full view of these falls.

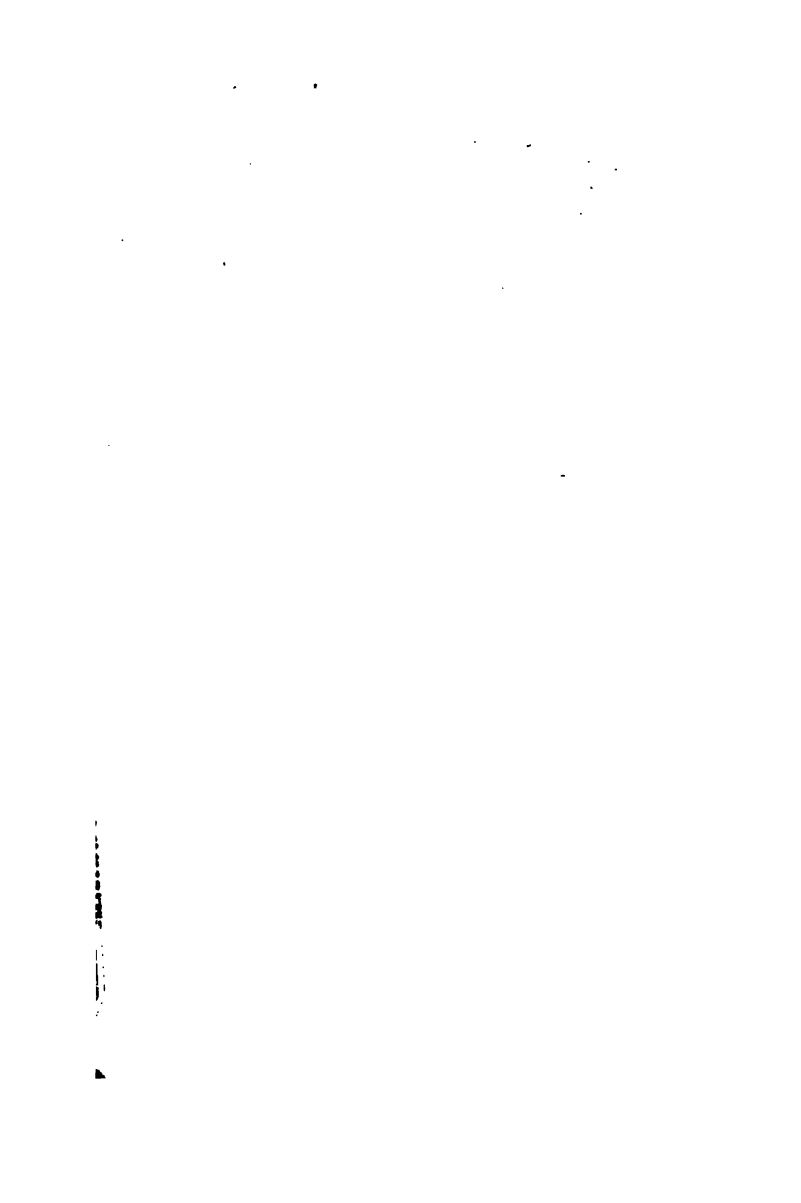
THE LITTLE FALLS.—These are situated at a place of the same name, on the Mohawk river, in Herkimer Co. The stream forces its way through a granite gorge, falling 42 feet in the course of a mile, and hemmed in by rocks 500 feet high. The pass is a very romantic one which art has made more so, by the magnificent canal aqueduct which crosses the stream. It is the point where a canal was made by a company soon after the revolution, in order to improve the navigation, now of course superseded.

TRENTON FALLS, 15 miles northeast from Utica, by railway and stage, situated on the West Canada creek, in the town of Trenton, are among the most remarkable scenes in our country. The wild, secluded, and primeval aspect of the place serves greatly to heighten the effect of the striking spectacle presented by the stream, and the whole is so deeply embosomed in the primitive forest, that no token of the long and deep gorge through which the waters rush, is visible till you are on its very brink. Within a distance of about 2 miles there are no less than six distinct cascades, *interchanging with rapids as picturesque as the falls themselves.*



HIGH FALLS—TRENTON, N. Y.

N. Y. C. & N. E. R. R.



The first fall, beginning up stream, is called the *Upper Falls*, and has a descent of about 20 feet. The river then lashes along its rocky bed about a mile, with a descent in that distance, of about 20 feet more, to the second falls, called the *Cascades*. A little further down you come to the third fall, called the *Mill-dam*, from the regularity and smoothness of the ledge of rock, about 20 feet high, over which the waters pour. About 40 rods more, bring you to the *High Falls*; at this place the volume of the stream is separated by rifts in the rock, into three distinct cataracts, having a perpendicular pitch of more than 100 feet. Here the chasm has become very deep, and the high wooded banks and cliffs of bare rocks on each side combine with the cataracts to make a spectacle of wild and savage grandeur. About 70 rods further down you come to the fifth, or *Sheridan's Falls*, having a descent of nearly 40 feet, from the foot of which the stream pours along a less rapidly descending bed to the sixth, or *Conrad's Falls*, a pitch of some 15 or 20 feet, and soon after, the river, escaping from the deep and dark ravine, flows onward between more sunny banks, and through a softer landscape.

The chasm for the whole distance, is cut through a vast mass of lime-rock, which abounds with organic remains; and the path which the tourist must take, if he would obtain any adequate conceptions of the scene, is along a narrow shelf of rock, near the foot of the high and in some places overhanging precipice, and on the immediate verge of rushing waters. This shelf is so narrow in several places, and so perilous, that it has been found necessary to guard it with a chain, supported by iron standards let into the rock; though, sad to say, this safeguard was not furnished till two interesting young females had been lost in the terrible flood. The entire descent of the stream, from the top of the *Upper Falls* to the foot of *Conrad's Falls*, is stated to be 312 feet.

The following Description of TRENTON FALLS, is copied from a beautiful work edited by N. P. Willis, Esq.

"This superb scenery of Nature, to which thousands now annually resort—a scenery altogether unique in its character, as combining at once the beautiful, the romantic, and the magnificent—all that variety of rocky chasms, cataracts, cascades, rapids, &c., elsewhere separately exhibited in different regions—was, until within five years, not accessible without extreme peril and toil, and therefore not generally known. It is in latitude $43^{\circ} 23'$; 14 miles north of the flourishing city of Utica, the great thoroughfare of this region, situated on a gentle ascent from the bank of the Mohawk, amidst a charming and most fertile country. Here every facility can be had for a ride to Trenton Falls, where a house of entertainment is erected, near the bank of the West Canada Creek, for the accommodation of visitors, and where they can tarry any length of time which may suit their convenience.

"This creek is the main branch of the Mohawk river, emptying into the Hudson above Albany. It interlocks on the summit elevation with the Black river, the distance being only three-fourths of a mile, where the waters of the one may be easily turned into the other.

"The 'RURAL RESORT,' or house of entertainment at the Falls, which is at the end of the road, and inclosed on three sides by the native forest, opens suddenly to view upon elevated ground, at the distance of a mile in a direct line of the road. From the door-yard you step at once into the forest, and, walking only twenty rods, strike the bank at the place of descent. This is about one hundred feet of nearly perpendicular rock, made easy and safe by five pair of stairs with railings. You land upon a broad pavement, *level with the water's edge*, a furious rapid being in front, *that has cut down the rock still deeper, and which, at one*

place, in times of drought, does not exceed ten feet in width; but in spring and fall floods, or after heavy rain, becomes a tremendously foaming torrent, rising from fifteen to twenty feet, and sweeping the lowest flight of stairs. Being now on the pavement, the river at your feet, perpendicular walls of solid rock on each side, and the narrow zone of ethereal sky far over-head, your feelings are at once excited. You have passed to a subterranean world. The first impression is astonishment at the change. But recovering instantly, your attention is forthwith attracted to the magnificence, the grandeur, the beauty, and sublimity of the scene. You stand and pause. You behold the operations of incalculable ages. You are thrown back to antediluvian times. The adamant rock has yielded to the flowing water, which has formed the wonderful chasm. You tread on petrifications, or fossil organic remains, imbedded in the four-hundredth stratum, which preserve the form, and occupy the place, of beings once animated like yourselves, each stratum having been the deposit of a supervening flood, that happened successively, Eternity alone knows when.

“At this station is a view of the outlet of the chasm, forty-five rods below, and also of what is styled the *first fall*, thirty-seven rods up the stream. The parapet of this fall, visible from the foot of the stairs, is, in dry time, a naked perpendicular rock thirty-three feet high, apparently extending quite across the chasm, the water retiring to the left, and being hid from the eye by intervening prominences. But in freshets, or after heavy rains, it pours over from the one side of the chasm to the other in a proud amber sheet. A pathway to this has been blasted, at a considerable expense, under an overhanging rock, and around an extensive projection, directly beneath which rages and *roars a most violent rapid*. Here some, unaccustomed to

such bold scenery, have been intimidated, and a few have turned back. But the passage is level, with a rocky wall to lean against, and rendered perfectly safe at the turn of the projection by chains well riveted in the side.

"In the midway of this projection, five tons were thrown off by a fortunate blast, affording a perfectly level and broad space, where fifteen or twenty may stand together and take a commanding view of the whole scenery. A little to the left the rapid commences its wild career. Directly underneath, it rages, foams, and roars, driving with resistless fury, and forcing a tortuous passage into the expanded stream on the right. In front is a projection from the other side, curved to a concavity of a semicircle by the impetuous waters. The top of this opponent projection has been swept away, and is entirely flat; exhibiting, from its surface downwards, the separate strata as regular, as distinct, and as horizontal as the mason-work in the locks of the grand canal. Here, in old time, was a lofty fall, now reduced to the rapid just described.

"Passing hence on a level of twenty feet above the stream, we witness the amazing power of the waters in the spring and autumnal freshets. Massive slabs of rock lie piled in the middle of the river, thrown over the falls above, weighing from ten to twenty tons. These are occasionally swept on through the rapids, and floated over the five-foot falls at the outlet of the chasm. Such is their momentum, that every bound upon the bottom causes a vibration at the Rural Resort, and their stifled thunder, amid the agitated roar of waters, is sometimes very distinctly heard.

"A few rods above this pile of rocks we pass to the left, and suddenly come in full view of the descending cataract, which is known as the SHERMAN FALL. It has formed an *immense excavation*, having thrown out thousands of tons *from the parapet rock visible at the stairs, and is annually*

forcing off slabs from the west corner, against which it incessantly pours a section of its powerful sheet.

"It is difficult to give a description of the scenery here. A mass of naked rock, extending up one hundred and fifty feet to the summit of the bank, juts forward with threatening aspect. The visitor ascends by natural steps to the throat of its yawning, and, like a son of Hercules, literally shoulders the mountain above. Here he stands, free from the spray, in a direct line of the parapet wall, surveying at leisure the evergreens which cover in contrast the opponent bank with a rich foliage of the deepest verdure, and immediately at his feet the operation of the cataract rushing down into the spacious excavation it has formed.

"Leaving this rocky shelf we pass a furious winding rapid, which, encroaching on the path, drives the visitor close under a low projecting cliff that compels him to stoop, and seems to demand homage as a prerequisite of admission to the splendid scenery just beyond. Here all ages and sexes bow, who would pass from the portico into the grand temple of nature's magnificence, to witness the display of her sublimer glories.

"This service performed, there opens upon us, when the water is low, an expansion of flat rock, where we are suddenly transported with a full view of the HIGH FALLS, forty rods beyond. The eye, elevated at a considerable angle, beholds a perpendicular rock one hundred feet high, extending across the opening in a diagonal line from the mountainous walls on each side rising seventy or eighty feet still higher. Over this the whole river descends, first perpendicularly about forty feet, the main body rushing to the left. On the right it pours down in a beautiful white sheet. For a short distance in the middle the rock is left entirely naked, exhibiting a perpendicular and bold breast-work, as though reared by art to divide the beautiful white

sheet on the one side from the overwhelming fury of the waters on the other. They unite on a flat below; then, with a tumultuous foam, veer suddenly down an inclination of rocky steps, whence the whole river is precipitated into a wide, deep, and dark basin, forty feet underneath—mountainous walls rising on each side of the stream nearly two hundred feet—tall hemlocks and bending cedars extending their branches on the verge above—small shrubby variegating here and there their stupendous and naked sides. On the right of the basin a charming verdure entirely over-spreads a smoothly rounding and majestic prominence, which reaches half way up the towering summit, and over the whole, sky mingles with retiring evergreens, until verging in perspective to the distant angle of incidence, they are lost in the ethereal expanse beyond.

“Such are the HIGH FALLS, which the pen may faintly describe, and of which the pencil may portray the outline, but Nature reserves to herself the prerogative of giving to her visitors the rapturous impression.

“Passing up at the side, we mount a grand level on the top, where in dry times the stream retires to the right, and opens a wide pavement for a large party to walk abreast. Here a flight of stairs leads up to a house of refreshment, styled the RURAL RETREAT, twenty feet above the summit of the high falls, and in a direct line with them—a house thirty by sixteen, with a well furnished bar, and also a room for gentlemen and ladies, encircled and shaded by hemlocks and cedars, from the front platform and windows of which is a full view of the inverted scenery of the falls, of the flat rock below, and of the visitors who pass upon it to survey the exhibition above.

“The opening of the chasm now becomes considerably *enlarged*, and a new style of scenery commences. Forty rods beyond this is what is usually denominated the *Mun-*

DAM FALL, fourteen feet high, stretching its broad sheet of water from the one side to the other of the expanded chasm. This also is visible through the branches of evergreens at the Rural Retreat.

"Ascending this fall, we are introduced to another still more expanded and extensive platform of level rock, fifteen rods wide at low-water, and ninety in length, lined on each side with cedars, which extend down to the walking level, whose branches all crowd forward under their bending trunks, and whose backs are as naked as the towering rocky walls, concealed in contrast a rod or two behind them.

"This place may justly be denominated the **ALHAMBRA** of nature. At the extremity of it is one of the most interesting scenes imaginable; a scene that no pen can describe to one who is not on the spot, and where every landscape painter always drops his pencil. It is far too much for art to imitate, or for eloquence to represent. It is the prerogative of Nature alone to do this: she has done it once, and stands without a rival competitor. Here I ought drop my pen. A naked rock, sixty feet high, reaches gradually forward from the mid distance its shelving top, from which descends a perpetual rill, forming a natural shower-bath."

SALMON RIVER FALLS, situated in Oswego county, on a river of the same name, may be classed among the principal natural curiosities of the country. The current is gentle above for six or more miles, then two miles of rapids, and at the falls drops perpendicularly 108 feet. At high water the sheet is 250 feet in width, but in low water it is narrowed down to about half that extent. The rocky strata seem to be composed of slate-stone and granite, or gneiss, and the height of the banks immediately above the falls, is estimated from 70 to 90 feet; below, it is said that the walls, *perpendicular rock*, are about 200 feet. At the foot of the

cataract there is very deep water, abounding in fine fish. This romantic spot lies near the line of the Rome and Watertown Railroad, being a great resort for fishermen, and lovers of the picturesque.

ITHACA FALLS.—ITHACA, a town situated at the head of Cayuga Lake, and at the termination of a railway connecting it with Owego, on the New York and Erie road, spreads over a beautiful valley between two hills, extending northwardly towards the lake. In the gorge of these hills, numerous waterfalls of great beauty are found, abounding in variety, and as beautiful as those of Trenton. Some of these rise to a degree of grandeur. They may be followed up for miles, hundreds of feet in elevation, and afford the greatest pleasure to explorers. The names of the streams are Fall Creek, Cascadilla, and Six Mile Creek.

Fall Creek descends 438 feet within a single mile; the one nearest the bottom is 116 feet, and is received in a basin surrounded by lofty rocks. The Cascadilla falls down a series of steps 100 feet in height.

About eight miles from Ithaca, at Goodwin's Point, the steamer lands those passengers who desire to visit the high *Falls of Taghcanic*. It is necessary to pass up a ravine about half a mile, when suddenly there bursts upon the eye, in a walled amphitheatre, a waterfall about 25 feet wide, which falls over a shelf of rock perpendicularly, a distance of 265 feet. Above this fall the banks rise some hundreds of feet higher. The water, except when the stream is full, becomes spray before it reaches the pool below.

This is a favorite place of resort for pic-nic parties; and the writer, in other days, had the happiness of enjoying many such with the "refined and gentle lovers of nature."

GENESEE RIVER FALLS.—The Genesee river rises in the northern part of Pennsylvania, flowing north across the

State of New York, and falls into Lake Ontario a few miles below the city of Rochester. At its mouth is situated the port of Charlotte, which is a regular landing for the Lake Ontario steamers.

It has a number of important and picturesque falls. Its whole course is about 145 miles, of which 125 miles is in this State. Near its mouth, within the present city limits of Rochester, are two or three important falls, known as the GENESEE FALLS; within the distance of three miles there being an estimated descent of 226 feet; the Great Falls at Rochester is 96 feet, at Carthage 75, an intermediate one of 20, and the rest, rapids or small falls; altogether affording an immense amount of hydraulic power, which is used to a great extent, particularly at the upper falls, in propelling flouring mills, and different kinds of manufacturing establishments.

There are also important falls on this river, both in Allegany and Livingston counties, where are to be found some of its most interesting features. In the town of Portage, Allegany county, "there are three distinct falls on the river respectively 60, 90, and 110 feet, within the space of two miles, each differing in character, and each having peculiar beauties. These are called the PORTAGE FALLS. Although the cascades are highly admirable, they are almost disregarded in the wonder and fear caused by the stupendous, perpendicular walls of the river, rising to 400 feet in height, and extending along the stream for 3 miles, with almost as much regularity as if constructed by art. To this great depth, the river has worn its bed in the solid rock, in turns as short and graceful as if winding through the softest meadows."

A new and magnificent railway bridge, one of the wonders of modern engineering, spans this stream, at an elevation of 232 feet above its surface. The view is one of the

noblest in the Union, embracing the gorge below, the c
and a vista of extreme wildness.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.—This grand Natural Curiosity ;
well known to require any new illustration at our h
“ It would be painting the lily, and perfuming the rose
eulogize this great and majestic cataract. We add th
lowing lines from the gifted pen of

**DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ., UPON BEING ASKED TO DESC
NIAGARA.**

Describe it ! Who can ere describe
The lightning's flash—the thunder's roll,
Say what is Life, or what is Death,
Or paint the portrait of the Soul ?

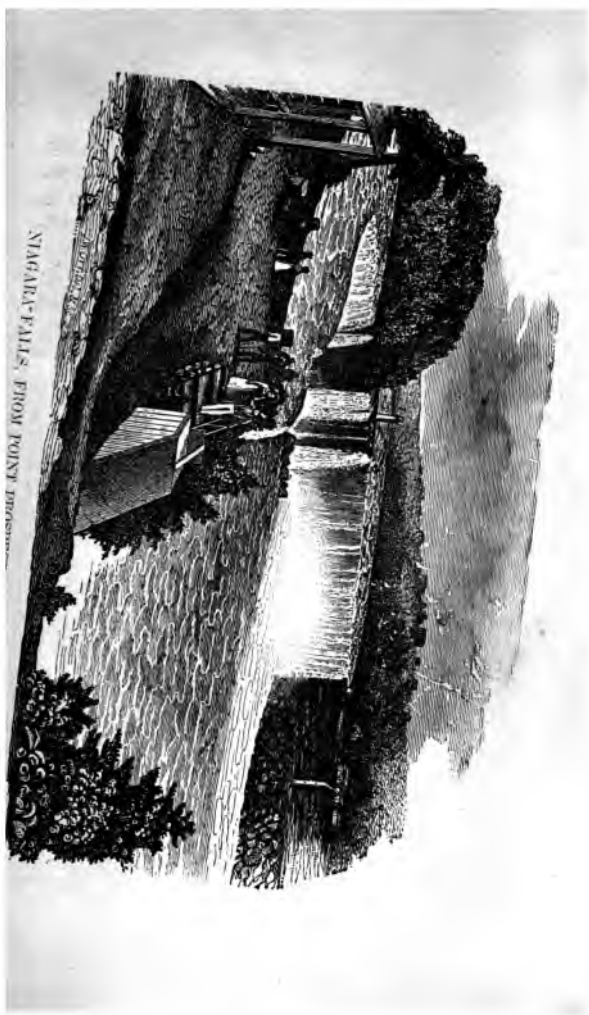
Describe the rainbow in the spray,
The rapids in their wild career—
Raging like ravenous beasts of prey,
While all creation shrinks with fear ?

Go sketch and paint the humblest flower
That lends its fragrance to the grove ;
Go trace the feeblest star that gleams
From the cerulean vaults above.

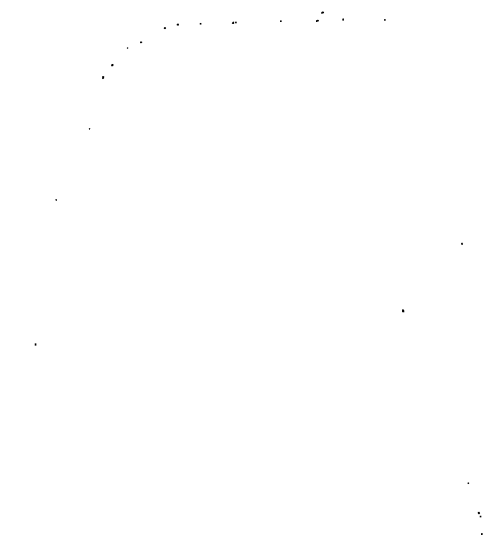
Exhaust thyself, vain-glorious man,
On scenes and subjects fit for thee,
Nor dare presumptuously to scan
The wondrous works of Eternity.

The works of an Almighty hand
None can depict—though all adore !
Terrific—bold and beautiful,
They breathe the sov'reignty of power.

O God ! it seems to me most strange,
That any man so mad should be
To doubt, to disbelieve THY power,
When thus, Creation speaks of Thee.



NIAGARA FALLS, FROM POINT PROSPER.



The access to the most convenient points of view is now rendered easy, by the bridge from the American side to Goat Island, the tower, the inclined plane leading to the ferry, and the little steamer which boldly runs its prow into the very mist of the falling waters, also, on the Canada side, from the Clifton House, and Table Rock the view is sublime. From this latter point may be seen to advantage the Rapids above the Falls, while from the Suspension Bridge can be viewed the Rapids below, rushing on to the *Whirlpool* with fearful velocity.

From Table Rock, you can, by looking upwards, see the calm waters in the distance, whilst they swell, and foam, and recoil, and seem to be gathering up all their force for the mighty leap they are about to make. Mrs. Jameson, when speaking of them, says, in her own beautiful manner. "the whole mighty river comes rushing over the brow of a hill, and, as you look up at it, seems as if coming down to overwhelm you ; and then meeting with rocks as it pours over the declivity, it boils and frets like the breakers of the ocean. Huge mounds of water, smooth, transparent, and gleaming like an emerald, rise up and bound over some impediment, then break into silver foam, which leaps into the air in the most graceful and fantastic forms.

"The *Canadian*, or *Horse Shoe Fall*, is not quite circular, but is marked by projections and indentations, which give amazing variety of form and action to the mighty torrent, with an almost perpendicular descent of 160 feet. There it falls in one dense mass of green water, calm, unbroken, and resistless ; here it is broken, and falls like a shower of diamonds, sparkling in the sun, and at times it is so light and foaming that it is driven up again by the currents of air ascending from the deep below, where all is agitation and foam.

"*Goat, or Iris Island*, which divides, and, perhaps, adds

to the sublimity of the Falls, is 330 yards wide, and covered with forest trees and shrubery. The *American Fall* is much smaller than the main fall, and at first sight has a plain and uniform aspect. This, however, vanishes as you come near, and though it does not subdue the mind as the Canadian one does, it fills you with a solemn and delightful sense of awe and grandeur.

"The Falls on the eastern, or American side of Goat Island, are one hundred and sixty-four feet in the leap, and nine hundred feet wide between the island and the main, and descend perpendicularly in one clear, glassy sheet, that is partially broken into foam in its course, and is enveloped and obscured in mist about one-third or one-fourth of the height from the river below. The Fall between Luna and Iris Island is two hundred and forty feet wide of itself, and is included in the total estimate of nine hundred feet.

"This central Fall, that, when viewed from the Canadian shore, at a mile's distance, is almost lost, or appears as a mere ribbon in comparison with its more imposing neighbors, yet it is of very reputable width, presenting a snow-white, foaming appearance, that if it stood alone, like the Montmorency at Quebec, would of itself have numerous pilgrims to lavish their admiration upon it; but here it is subsidiary and subordinate, yet eminently graceful and pleasing.

"To appreciate the magnitude and beauty of the American Fall nearest to the inclined plane (six hundred and sixty feet in width), descend the stairs, and at various stages or steps, pause and contemplate the astounding, and terrific, and all-absorbing scene; the world of waters, that never ceases to plunge into the river on the rocky masses, and to glance off its spray and scattered waters with extreme violence, like small shot, with a force that defies all attempts to face it unmoved, or unshrinking, or to resist the whirls

of air that issue forth with stifling effect. When at the bottom of the stairs, and of the slope at the edge of the river, again direct the eye upward to the falling waters, that from this position are beheld with the fullest effect, and also the lofty precipices of rock mantled with the moss and hue of ages."

Iris, or *Goat Island*, that is half a mile long by a quarter wide, and contains seventy-five acres of land, well timbered with beech, oak, maple, &c., mantled with vines and cryptogamous shrubs or plants, that have most judiciously and commendably been preserved by the estimable and worthy proprietor in their pristine wildness and native beauty. A neat walk, covered with gravel, has been made near the skirts of the island, and vistas introduced to direct the stranger, and to exhibit the whole surrounding scenery to the best possible effect. This enchanting little island, enthroned in the midst of the furious rapids, and parting aside even the gigantic tide of inland waters that presses upon it with threatening vehemence and resistless power, is now rendered intensely interesting to the visitant, by the facilities in approaching it over the formerly impassable and virgin rapids.

From the *Tower*, which is approached by a bridge from Goat Island, near the Horse Shoe Fall, one of the most grand and terrific views is afforded of the mighty Niagara.

The following extracts, written in the summer of 18—, are inserted to guide those who for the first time visit Niagara and its vicinity :

"The **Falls** of Niagara, always majestic and wonderful for their **power** over the imagination, really **seem** to be *improving* in grandeur. The truth is, the lover of nature, the tourist in search of the picturesque, or the patriot, who to these attractions would add the enjoyment of those delicious emotions which are excited by the actual presence of the

scenes of heroic deeds, cannot accomplish the true object of a visit to this spot—cannot really see the Falls without a sojourn of several days on both sides of the mighty cataract. Nothing less will enable him to obtain true conceptions of its surpassing grandeur and its varied magnificence. The rapids above—the falls themselves—the rapids below—the whirlpool—the vast chasm and the huge lines of precipice walling in the river—all these should be severally seen and studied.

“On this magnificent frontier, it should also be remembered, are various other localities clustered together and belonging to history. Fort Niagara, at the angle made by the junction of the river and Lake Ontario, on the American side—Fort George, on the Canada side—Queenston Heights, also on the Canada shore, made memorable by the gallantry and steadiness of a detachment of the militia of this State, led on to the attack by Solomon Van Rensselaer, and enhanced in interest by the fall of Gen. Brock, the pride of the British forces then in Canada, and whose monument, though shattered, is about to be rebuilt—Lundy’s Lane, also on the Canada side, and not far from the Falls, where, on the 25th of July, 1814, was fought one of the bloodiest battles on record—Chippewa, a little up stream, where, on the 5th of the same July, an American force, in fair fight and open field, defeated a British force greatly superior in numbers, and drawn from the veterans of Wellington, who had conquered the conquerors of Europe—all these historical scenes are among the objects which should be included in a visit to the Falls.

“The Burning Spring, too, on the Canada side, and the Mineral Springs, otherwise known as the Belle Vue Fountain, on our side, are not to be overlooked nor undervalued, *as helping, each in its own way, to sustain the interest of the rival shores* ; so that whether we regard the grandeur

of Nature's works, or the exciting emotions called forth by the doings of men, it must be conceded that the Falls of Niagara, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, possess many and varied attractions.

"As to hotels, I only wish all those who are pent up and pining in hot and stifling cities, could be transferred to this grandest of all 'Watering-places,' that they might breathe the air for ever fresh, and kept in healthful motion by the action of the mighty Cataract, and that they might banquet on the luxuries provided by the proprietors of the *Cataract House*, and *International Hotel*, on the American side, or by the proprietor of the *Clifton House*, on the Canada side.

Besides the above, there are several well-kept public houses on the American bank of the river, now forming almost one continued settlement from the Falls to the Suspension Bridge, a distance of about two miles.

Clifton House.—This famous "Hostelrie," has a full view of both the American and British Falls. It has pleasure and flower gardens attached; Concert Halls, and Saloons for dancing, brilliantly lighted with gas, and Parks, such as the melancholy Jacques might moralize in for ever, or Puck indulge his fancies as he chose. The very Falls add music to the scene, rendering the situation healthy as well as beautiful.

Here it was that the Swedish Nightingale retreated from the bustle of the city, to refresh her spirits and recruit her health, "the observed of all observers;" and here too may be found the élite of the English, who visit Canada West.

The personal comfort of the guests is particularly attended to. In and out of Clifton House, their wishes are commands.

An Omnibus and Baggage Express connects the House with the arrival and departure of all Express trains of cars at the Suspension Bridge. Two hundred yards from the

House is the depot of the *Erie and Ontario Railroad*, connecting at Chippewa with steamer from Buffalo; and at Niagara, C. W., with steamers on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, forming a through line of travel to Montreal and Quebec.

The great *Suspension Chain Bridge*, is unquestionably as stupendous and sublime a work of art as anything of its kind on this continent; forming an attraction and convenience that not only unites two rival countries, but seems destined to build up two rival cities on the opposite sides of the stream, here a furious, raging, and mighty torrent. The span of the bridge is about 800 feet; height from the water, 230 feet. Locomotives and cars pass and repass, affording a continuous railroad communication, east and west, from New York through Canada, to Michigan, &c.

NIAGARA RIVER.—This truly noble stream is about 36 miles in length, having a fall of 334 feet in its course from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and forming the boundary between the United States and Canada. The distances and descent of this river are estimated as follows:—From Lake Erie to the head of the rapids, near Chippewa, 20 miles, descent 15 feet; Rapids, 2 miles; descent 55 feet; Horse Shoe Fall, perpendicular, 158 feet; from the Falls to Lewiston, 7 miles, descent 104 feet; thence to Lake Ontario, 7 miles, descent 2 feet; making the total descent of the river 334 feet, which, of course, is the difference of the level between the two lakes.

For its whole length this mighty river is an object of great attraction, both in regard to its natural and historical associations. To fully describe Niagara River and Falls would fill a volume, and require the aid of a talented artist to sketch the numerous points of interest. The Islands above the Falls—the Falls themselves—the Rapids—the



CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS—CANADA SIDE.



Whirlpool—the Suspension Bridges—Brock's Monument—the Battle Fields, and the quiet and lovely river scenery as you approach Lake Ontario—together with the frowning fortifications at the mouth of the river, on either side, are all worthy the pen of the scholar or poet, and the pencil of the artist.

A railroad runs from Buffalo to Lewiston, on the American side, 28 miles ; and from Chippewa to Niagara, on the Canada side, 16 miles.

WEST POINT, romantically situated in the "Highlands," 52 miles north from the city of New York, is one of the most lovely and picturesque spots in the Union. It is the seat of the United States Military Academy, and celebrated as an important military position during the revolutionary war. Here Washington, Putnam, Kosciusko, and the traitor Arnold alike make it their head-quarters. A fine hotel standing near the Hudson affords ample accommodation to visitors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—*Pine Orchard*.—These mountains, about 110 miles north of the city of New York, are seen to advantage from passing steamers on the Hudson. Their course is northerly and afterwards westerly. Their general elevation is 3,000 feet. The Round Top is 3,804. The High Peak, 3,718. The *Mountain House*, at Pine Orchard, on a terrace of rock, at the eastern extremity of the ridge, is 2,212 feet above the Hudson, and 12 miles from the landing at Catskill.

A short distance from the hotel, is the fall of the *Kaaterskill*, a beautiful cascade, falling into a dark ravine. The

upper pitch is 175 feet, perpendicularly ; it strikes a ledge and falls 85 feet more. Painted by Cole, and described by Bryant, they are justly admired by all travellers. The view from the Mountain House is very extended as well as grand.

ADIRONDACK GROUP OF MOUNTAINS. — Between Lake Champlain on the east, and the Mohawk on the south-west, is a large territory as yet but little known except to hunters and sportsmen, which will one day be the favorite resort of the lovers of nature. With its lofty mountains, and innumerable lakes all linked together, and navigable for the greater distance by steamers, it may be called the Switzerland of the United States. Here are to be found the sources of the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Black river, the Oswegatchie, the Grass, the Raquette, and the St. Régis, all large and important streams.

" MOUNT MARCY, the monarch of these wilds, towers above the surrounding pinnacles, in a beautiful cone, and in one view nearly an acute apex. Ascending above every contiguous object, and peering with this striking formation far upwards, no one can contemplate it without recognizing the force and appropriateness of its name, in the energetic and beautiful nomenclature of the Indians. They called the towering mountain, projecting its acute top towards the heavens, 'TAHAWUS,'—'The Cloud Splitter.' The height of this mountain above tide-water is 5,467 feet. Another eminence, *Mount McIntyre*, supposed to fall a little below Mount Marcy in altitude, perhaps surpasses it in ponderous magnificence, and presents a more uniform, massive, and compact structure. The Dial Mountain, McMartin, Colden, and other peaks unmeasured, of apparently equal, if not greater dimensions, mingle in this cluster, and impress a stamp of Alpine grandeur upon the scenery.

" There are probably few places in North America, where

nature is invested with more magnificence and solitude, than on these lofty mountains. The western division of this elevated tract presents a surface diversified with plains and hills, dotted with numerous lakes and ponds. In addition to the height and Alpine appearance of these mountain peaks, there are other circumstances worthy of attention, such as deep gorges and high precipices; and this leads us to speak of a pass or notch five miles from the Iron Works in the town of Newcomb. It is just at the source of the north branch of the Hudson and Au Sable rivers. The precipice which we measured, and over which we looked, is from one station, 1,200 feet high; taking its height from another station it is 1,000 feet. This precipice extends about a mile, though it does not preserve this great elevation the whole distance; at the bottom it is passable for its whole distance. This is probably the greatest natural curiosity in the State if we except the Falls of Niagara, and well worthy of a visit by the lovers of magnificent scenery. The fragments of rock lying in the notch are wonderful for size; one, which was measured is 43 feet long and 41 wide, and 35 high; it was of a quadrangular form and weighed about 10,000,000 pounds or 5,000 tons; this is only one among hundreds of about the same size. It is from facts like these, that we learn what mighty forces have operated in former times." It has been proposed to call the above notch the "Great Adirondack Pass." The following are the reasons assigned for giving the above name to this range of mountains, of which until recently, but little was known as to their height and true character. "It appears from historical records that the Adirondacks or Algonguins, in early times, held all the vast country over which this range extends, as their beaver hunting grounds; but were finally expelled by the superior force of the Agoneseah, or Five Nations. Whether this is literally true or not, it is well

known that the Adirondacks resided in and occupied a part of this northern section of the state, and hence the name may be considered just and very appropriate."

"A lofty range, known as the Keene Mountains, presents a peculiar aspect—dark, broken, and frowning. The *White-face Mountain*, (in the majestic Indian dialect, ' *Wahopartenie*,') an eminence of 4,855 feet, stands remote from the other groups, and occupies the northern extremity of the huge mountain belt that encircles the town of North Elba. This peak, from its rare and admirable proportions, its bald summit, solitary isolation, and the vast pre-eminence of its height over surrounding objects, is a beautiful and conspicuous landmark over a wide horizon.

"Public sentiment will not ratify the acts of private men who would obliterate the aboriginal names of the great physical features of this continent, and substitute those of individuals, however eminent their political position, or excellent and esteemed their private characters. The Indian nomenclature is pre-eminently rich in its force and euphony, and in the beauty and illustrative appropriateness of its designations. The names they have attached to physical objects, will soon be the only vestiges of their existence. They will leave no other monuments of their former presence upon the land they once possessed, and fondly deemed their own peculiar heritage."

ALTITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN
STATE OF NEW YORK.

NORTHERN DIVISION.		Feet.
Mount Marcy, or "Tahawus,"	} <i>Adirondack Group,</i> Essex Co.	5,467
Mount McIntyre,.....		5,183
Mount McMartin,.....		5,000
Dial Mountain,.....		4,900
Whiteface Mountain,		4,855
Mount Seward, Franklin Co.,.....		4,600
Mount Emmons, Hamilton Co.,		4,500

SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
Round Top,	} <i>Catskill Mountains,</i> Greene Co.	3,804
High Peak,		3,718
Pine Orchard,		3,000
Shawangunk, Sullivan Co.,.....		1,866
Helderberg, Albany Co.,.....		....

EASTERN DIVISION.		
Taghkanic, Columbia Co., .....		....
New Beacon, "Highlands," Putnam Co.,.....		1,685
Butter Hill " Orange Co.,		1,520
Crow's Nest, " Orange Co.,		1,400
Sugar Loaf " Putnam Co.,		1,300
Fishkill, or Matteawan,* "Highlands," Dutchess Co. ....		....
Breakneck Hill, or Upper Anthony's Nose, Putnam County,.....		1,187
Anthony's Nose, lower entrance of the "Highlands," Putnam County,		1,128

* The name given to the "Highlands" by the aborigines, meaning the country of "Good Fur."

NEW JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH.—This marine watering-place is the rival, and, perhaps, more than rival, of Rockaway. It is on the east coast of Jersey, and 32 miles from New York. It is easily reached by steamers from the city, and by rails a great part of the way from Philadelphia. It has numerous hotels, among which the *Metropolitan* and the *Ocean House* takes rank; a beautiful country behind it, superb ocean views, a fine beach, and numerous places of resort near, such as Shrewsbury, Red Bank, and Tinton Falls.

CAPE MAY.—This favorite watering-place is situated at the mouth of the Delaware, on the N. E. side, distant from Philadelphia 102 miles. Visitors reach it by regular lines of steamers from that city and New York. The *Mount Vernon Hotel*, recently erected there, is the largest of its kind in the world, and engravings and descriptions have been made of it, and published in foreign pictorial newspapers. Several other hotels are also located here, affording excellent accommodations.

The bathing is very fine, and in the season the crowd is enormous, visitors flocking here by thousands, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and from the southern and western cities.

ABSECOM BEACH, 40 miles northeast of Cape May, is a new and desirable watering-place. It is connected with Philadelphia by a railroad, running from Camden, N. J.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—This is the only Spa of New Jersey of any note. It is much resorted to for its pure air and Mineral Spring. This contains,

Muriate of Soda,
Muriate of Lime,
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Lime,
Carbonate of Magnesia,
Silica and Carbonated Oxide of Iron.

The temperature is 56° Fahrenheit.

Seven miles from *Belmont Hall*, the principal hotel, is a mountain lake, called Budd's, with deep and crystal waters, which is resorted to by anglers with much success. It is approached by railway to within a few miles from the Spring, both by the Morris and Essex and Central Railroad of New Jersey.

PASSAIC FALLS.—These beautiful falls are at Paterson, 13 miles north of Newark, and 17 miles from New York. The river, rushing down its natural bed some 20 or 30 feet, suddenly plunges 60 feet down a precipice, perpendicularly, into a chasm, from which it emerges at right angles through a fissure in the rocks. These are basaltic, and of course columnar in their position. The volume of the water is much decreased by a dam above the falls, which diverts it to the numerous mills and factories of Paterson.

PENNSYLVANIA, the "KEYSTONE STATE," although of large extent and much mountain scenery, has never become celebrated as a place of resort for tourists. The Alleghany range of mountains, crossing the State from north to south, are now easily reached by railroad; also, the valley of the Susquehannah river, and the Juniata, the latter a most beautiful mountain stream, flowing into the Susquehannah above Harrisburg. On its banks are numerous thriving villages, and many lovely retreats.

The Schuylkill, and Lehigh rivers afford fine scenery in their vicinity, while the celebrated Wyoming valley is resorted to by those fond of lovely scenery and historic associations.

Falling Spring, in Luzerne County, near Pittston, and *Swatara Falls*, 9 miles from Pottsville, present wild and romantic scenes, being surrounded by the famous *Coal Region* of Pennsylvania, which are now easily reached by railroad from Philadelphia, or from New York, through New Jersey.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—This is a gorge of the Kittatinny chain of mountains, of about two miles in extent, between rugged and lofty walls, rising from the water's edge 1,600 feet in height. Towards the northwest the passage widens somewhat, and contains very beautiful islands. The Gap is much visited in the summer season. The Delaware river, between Easton and Trenton, has a number of rapids, with an aggregate fall of 165 feet.

LEHIGH WATER GAP.—This is on the Lehigh river, 11 miles below Mauch Chunk, where, between narrow limits, the stream forces its way through the bold and precipitous mountains of the Kittatinny. The scenery is wild, picturesque, and sublime. This is a place also much resorted to by travellers.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, CARLISLE SPRINGS. 121

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—These are situated one and a half miles south of the village of Bedford, 200 miles west of Philadelphia, in a narrow but romantic valley. The accommodations are of the first class. The following is the Analysis of the water :

Sulphate of Magnesia,.....	80 grains.
Sulphate of Lime,.....	15 “
Muriate of Soda,	10 “
Muriate of Lime,	3 “
Carbonate of Lime,	8 “
Carbonate of Iron,.....	5 “
Loss in Exper.,	3 “

Total,..... 124

Carbonic Acid,..... 74 inches.

These celebrated springs are reached by railroad and stage from Harrisburg, passing through Chambersburg.

The **YELLOW SPRINGS.**—These are in Chester county, beautifully situated, and are much frequented for their salubrious qualities.

The **CARLISLE SPRINGS.**—These are in Cumberland county, near Carlisle, 19 miles from Harrisburg. These are impregnated with sulphur, and are highly remedial.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS.—These are situated 15 miles south from Carlisle, and have valuable qualities. The accommodations are good.

DELAWARE.

LEWES, situated near Cape Henlopen, about 20 miles south of Cape May, is becoming a sea-bathing resort. Near this place is the *Delaware Breakwater*, built of massive stone, at an expense to the United States Government of over \$2,000,000.

The BRANDYWINE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, a favorite place of summer resort for the citizens of the neighboring States, are situated about five miles northwest of Wilmington, Del. They are surrounded by a rich and fine section of country, and easily reached from Philadelphia by railroad and stage.

MARYLAND.

CHESAPEAKE BAY.—This large and important body of water lies mostly in the State of Maryland, dividing it into two unequal parts on the Bay, being called the Eastern and Western Shore. Its outlet to the ocean, however, is wholly in the State of Virginia, between Cape Charles on the north, and Cape Henry on the south. This great bay furnishes many fine harbors, and a safe and convenient navigation. Its waters abound with scale and shell fish of a superior quality, and wild fowl in immense numbers. The celebrated canvass back duck, in the spring and fall months, are taken in great quantities, affording sport and profit to the sportsman.

The Susquehanna river, at its northern termination, the Patapsco and Potomac rivers on the west, and James river near its mouth are the largest rivers which flow into it. Besides these, there are numerous other streams, some of which are navigable for a considerable distance; all abounding in fine fishing grounds, and a resort for wild water-fowl.

VIRGINIA.—The “OLD DOMINION,” the venerable Mother of States, abounds with natural objects, picturesque and beautiful, and with a large number of valuable medicinal springs, that are justly celebrated. The latter are situated among the mountains, where the air is salubrious, and the temperature moderate and equable. They are annually visited by throngs of visitors from every section of the Union.

FAUQUIER SPRINGS, situated six miles southwest of Warrenton, Fauquier county, lying east of the Blue Ridge of Virginia, is a white sulphur water of much repute. The improvements for the accommodation of visitors are very extensive, and the grounds beautifully adorned with trees and shrubbery.

A railroad extends from Alexandria, connecting with the Manassas Gap Railroad, thus forming a speedy mode of conveyance from the eastern cities to the above springs, and the valley of the Shenandoah.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS, located on the west side of the Blue Ridge, about 20 miles south of Wytheville, are surrounded by beautiful scenery of a remarkable wild and romantic character, similar to that of Harper's Ferry. The efficacy of the waters in dyspepsia and rheumatism is such as to promise a most certain cure.

HOLSTON SPRINGS, situated in Scott county, are on the north fork of Holston river, four miles from the C. H. The medicinal qualities of the water are excellent, con-

taining all the ingredients of the White Sulphur possessing any medical efficacy. The uniform temperature of the water is $68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, which renders it a natural medicated bath of the most agreeable degree of heat.

CAPON SPRINGS, in Hampshire Co., Vir., is a place of some resort on account of the mineral waters, and other attractions. The *Ice Mountain* in this county is a great curiosity, and well worthy of a visit. Although not very elevated, pure crystal ice can always be found in the warmest days of summer, on the west side of the mountain.

JORDAN'S WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, situated six miles north of Winchester, Frederick Co., are growing in popular favor. The waters are said to resemble the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, situated upon the Shenandoah river, near the Blue Ridge, are easily reached by railroad from Baltimore. The scenery of this place is most beautiful and magnificent. From analysis, the Shannondale water may be properly classed with the *Saline Chalybeates*, a combination of the most valuable description in the whole range of mineral waters.

The BLUE SULPHUR SPRING, is situated on Mud Creek, a tributary of the Greenbrier river, and is reached by the railway from Alexandria or Richmond to Staunton, and thence by stage, *via* the Natural Bridge. The accommodations for visitors are extensive and excellent.

The Blue Sulphur resembles the White Sulphur in taste. It contains free sulphureted hydrogen, nitrogen in small portions, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, sulphates of *magnesia* and soda, muriates of *magnesia* and soda, sulphur.

AUGUSTA SPRINGS, situated 12 miles northwest of Staunton, are strongly impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen, and is said to equal the celebrated springs of Harrowgate, England. The improvements at this place are ample for the accommodation of visitors, and the situation extremely picturesque.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, are 17 miles west of Lexington, on the road to the Warm and Hot Springs of Bath county. "The water contains a rare and valuable combination of materials; the principal are iodine, sulphates of iron and alum, magnesia, and sulphuric acid. The water is tonic, increasing the appetite, and promoting digestion. From the efficacy of these waters in purifying the blood, they are invaluable in the cure of all diseases of the skin, and all indolent sores, not disposed to a healthy action."

BOTTETOURT SPRINGS, situated in Roanoke county, 12 miles from Fincastle, are quite popular, and the accommodations are sufficient for a great number of visitors. The springs contain sulphur, magnesia, carbonic acid gas, &c.

The **WARM SPRINGS** are situated in Bath County. The water is limpid, containing sulphureted hydrogen and nitrogen. The temperature is 96° Fahrenheit. The bathing is very fine, and the accommodations are very good. The cottages and bathing-houses, all have fire-places in them. It is here that the county buildings are located.

The **WHITE SULPHUR**.—These are situated on a branch of the Greenbrier River, on the western declivity of the Alleghany ridge, in a beautiful valley hemmed in by mountains. The site is truly enchanting. The waters contain sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, carbonates of magnesia, and

lime, chlorides of sodium, magnesium calcium, peroxide of iron, phosphate of lime, sulphate and hydrate of sodium, sulphur, and iodine. It will therefore be perceived that they possess, in combination, some of the most active agents of the Pharmacopeia, and frequently they perform the most wonderful cures, in cases of affection of the liver, kidneys, alimentary canal, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The arrangement of the hotels, cottages, avenues, and lawn is very good, and over the fountain is a stately Doric building. Visitors always leave these springs with regret. They are full of fascination, being surrounded by a lovely and romantic section of country.

These famous springs are reached by railroad and stage, from Staunton and Lynchburg on the east, and by stage from Guyandotte on the west.

The HOT SPRINGS are in the Western part of Virginia, 200 miles from Richmond, and 5 miles from the Warm Spring. They are 20 in number, varying in temperature from 98° to 106° Fahrenheit. The analysis of Professor Rodgers shows that in each 100 cubic inches are

Carbonate of Lime,	7.013
“ Magnesia,	1.324
Sulphate of Lime,	1.302
“ Magnesia,	1.530
“ Soda,	1.363
Chloride of Sodium and Magnesium,	0.105
Prot. Carbonate of Iron,	0.096
Silica,	0.045

The free, gassy nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas. *The waters* are antacid, aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic. *The baths* have the most astounding effect on contracted

tendons, glandular secretions, the biliary and uterine systems, and excruciating pains of long standing. Gout, that *opprobrium medicorum* is said to be cured here. The two most famous of these baths are the Spout and Boiler, with a temperature of 103° to 6°. There is one large octagonal swimming bath of 30 feet diameter, 5 feet deep.

A magnificent cave has recently been discovered here.

RED SULPHUR.—These springs are situated on Indian Creek, Monroe county, 40 miles southwest from the White Sulphur, and are greatly visited. The analysis shows the contents of the water to be in one gallon :

Sulphureted Hydrogen,	cubic inches, 4.54
Carbonic Acid,	" 8.75
Nitrogen,	" 4.25
Gaseous,	17.54

Solid contents of 32 cubic inches :

Sulphate of Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime, and Muriate of Soda,	1.25
Temperature, 54° Fahr.	

The waters are sedative, and reduce the pulse in an extraordinary degree. Sub-acute inflammations and affections of the mucous membrane are also benefited by their use, and what is very singular, is the alleged fact that incipient consumption is very frequently cured by their use.

The springs are beautifully situated, and the accommodations are excellent.

SALT SULPHUR.—These are situated in Monroe county, 24 miles from the White Sulphur. The temperature is 49° to 56° Fahr. This water is highly medicinal, and is recom-

mended for all chronic affections and diseases of the bowels, liver, spleen, kidneys, and bladder ; also, in the diseases of the joints and skin.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, situated near Bath, Morgan county, are much frequented by invalids and others, in search of health or pleasure. Though the waters are but slightly impregnated by the mineral ingredients, their effects are said to be highly beneficial in many diseases. To the exhilarating effects of pure air, and a sojourn in a beautiful and romantic country, may be ascribed a large portion of the benefit derived by invalids. These springs are situated in the north part of Virginia, near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The **BATH ALUM SPRINGS**.—These have suddenly come into notice for their wonderful cures. They are six little, dripping springs, containing alum, with a chalybeate water.

The **SWEET SPRING** is an old place of resort, in Giles county, 18 miles southeast from the White Sulphur. This spring sends forth a large stream, and it fills two plunging-baths, which is very agreeable. The Temperature is 70° Fahr.

HYGELIAN SPRINGS, situated in Giles Co., are highly spoken of for their medicinal qualities. They are surrounded by a romantic section of country.

GREY SULPHUR.—This is a new place of resort, sprung up very suddenly, at the base of Chimney Ridge, a spur of Peter's Mountain. The waters contain soda in bi-carbonate, with some neutral salts, and a little sulphureted hydrogen.

POTOMAC RIVER AND FALLS.—This important stream rises in two branches, in and near the Alleghany mountains, and forms, through nearly its whole course, the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. It is 550 miles long, and enters Chesapeake Bay by a mouth 10 miles wide. It is navigable for ships of the line to the Navy Yard in Washington, 300 miles from the sea, and three miles below the head of tide water. Above this it is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids. *Little Falls* are three miles above Washington, with a descent of 37 feet, around which is a canal, two and a half miles long, with three locks. *Great Falls* are eight and a half miles above this, and descend perpendicularly 76 feet, around which is a canal of five locks. Six miles above are Seneca Falls, with a descent of 10 feet. *Shenandoah Falls*, 60 miles above, are at the passage of the river through the Blue Ridge. *Hornes' Falls* are five miles above. Canals have been constructed around all these falls. From the mouth of Savage river, which enters the Potomac at Westport, to Cumberland, 31 miles, the fall is 445 feet; from Cumberland to the Shenandoah Falls, 130 miles, the fall is 490 feet; at the Shenandoah the fall is 43 feet in five and a half miles; from the Shenandoah to Great Falls, 40 miles, 39 feet, and thence to tide-water, 12 miles, 143 feet. The whole descent from the mouth of Savage river to tide-water, 219 miles, is 1,160 feet.

Its principal tributary is the Shenandoah, 200 miles long, and navigable 100 miles, which enters it on the south side from Virginia, immediately before its passage through the Blue Ridge. The passage is a great curiosity. Of it, Mr. Jefferson says, "the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge is, perhaps, one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along

the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction, they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, (referring to a possible event of former times), and pass off to the sea."

JAMES RIVER AND OLD POINT COMFORT.—This river, the largest and most important river of Virginia, rises among the Alleghany mountains, and flows in an easterly direction, emptying into Chesapeake Bay. The principal falls on this stream are at Richmond, where navigation commences.

The trip from Richmond to Norfolk is now a very pleasant jaunt, as there are three good steamboats running daily. The scenery is beautiful, as you pass through some of the finest portion of the State. On the banks, on either side, are many elegant dwelling-houses, some of which were built long before the war of the Revolution.

Perhaps the most elegant structure is the large establishment known as "Col. Bird's Mansion." This was built of materials brought from England, in Mr. Bird's own vessel, even to the large gates of the wall which surrounds the park. Here General Arnold resided after his treason on the Hudson.

On the same side of the river is the large, ancient house, the birth-place of the late Gen. Harrison, and in which, it is believed, he wrote his inaugural address. It was then occupied by a near relative, since dead. Not far from this is the present residence of ex-President Tyler.

There are many small islands in the James river, covered with the cypress tree, and frequently here is seen the crane, standing at the edge of the water.

But the attention of the traveller is most attracted by the *remains* of the Old Church at Jamestown—the first house of

built in what are now known as the United States ca. Nothing now remains of this ancient edifice, twenty feet of the tower, which is of brick. Close to the "church yard," or burying place.

A short distance is a large dwelling-house, built in the past, on a large plantation. This dwelling is the only one on the island, where the old church is. An island was selected by the original settlers, for greater security from attacks by the Indians. Coming down the river, one of the regular stopping places is the Yorktown landing; but the eye cannot stretch to the old battle-field, which is a few miles from the river.

Immediately after passing Newport News the traveller enters the Roads, and on the left has a view of the Rip Raps, and "POINT COMFORT." The last named is a "fashionable watering-place, and as great improvements have recently been made, we add the following glowing description of the new edifice erected for the accommodation of visitors:—

The scene was, as it were, one of magic, and more than could take in at one glance. There stood before the eye architectural grandeur and beauty, a lofty, commodious, elegant, airy, noble structure, in somewhat of a circular form, with an unbroken front of three hundred and fifty feet; a piazza, front and rear, running the entire length and supported by twenty-six tall and massive columns; a hall in the centre, fifty-five feet square, composed of a plan at once grand, simple and convenient spectacle, as it were, of all the inmates of all the ships upon the premises, without subjecting any to the inconvenience in going to and from this great

front and rear rooms of this new building, on both

stories, are separated by wide and pleasant passages opening to the North and South; and upon the top, which is neatly covered with tin, is an observatory, which affords a splendid view of the Chesapeake Bay, the mouth of the Capes, Hampton Roads, the interior of the fort, and the Rip Raps.

The situation is, in every respect, a desirable one for a summer residence. It is of easy and agreeable access from Washington and Baltimore, and as for the hotel accommodations, they are of a superior character.

'The old buildings also have been greatly improved, particularly in being thoroughly ventilated, thus rendering the rooms over the large dining hall, altogether comfortable.'

Passing through Hampton Roads, you enter Elizabeth river, and soon reach NORFOLK. This place deserves its importance chiefly from being a large commercial mart and naval depot. There are some elegant buildings in the vicinity; the most prominent are the United States naval hospital, and the hospital for merchant seamen.

At PORTSMOUTH, directly opposite Norfolk, commences the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, running to Weldon, N. C.

NATURAL BRIDGE.—This wonder of Virginia is situated in the Southern part of Rockbridge county, about two miles from the left bank of James river. Cedar Creek, a small branch of James river, rises in the Short Hills, and flowing in a general southeast direction, passes beneath the bridge, and enters James river, near the Bottetourt boundary. The bridge consists of an enormous rocky stratum of limestone, *which extends across the abyss.*

The bed of Cedar Creek is more than two hundred feet

below the surface of the plain, and the sides of the chasm, at the bottom of which the water flows, are composed of solid rock, maintaining a position almost vertical. These adamantine walls do not seem to be waterworn, but suggest the idea of an enormous cavern, that in remote ages may have been covered for miles by the continuation of that stratum of which all that now remains is the arch of the Natural Bridge. This stupendous object is no doubt, the ruin of a cave, one of those antres vast, in which our limestone regions abound.

The first sensation of the beholder is one of double astonishment; first, at the absolute sublimity of the scene; next, at the total inadequacy of the descriptions he has read and the pictures he has seen, to produce in his mind the faintest idea of the reality. The great height gives the arch an air of grace and lightness that must be seen to be felt, and the power of speech is for a moment lost in contemplating the immense dimensions of the surrounding objects. The middle of the arch is forty-five feet in perpendicular thickness, which increases to sixty at its junction with the vast abutments. Its top, which is covered with soil, supporting shrubs of various sizes, is two hundred and ten feet high. It is sixty feet wide, and its span is about ninety feet. Across the top passes a public road, and being in the same plane with the neighboring country, you may cross it in a coach, without being aware of the interesting pass. There are several forest trees of large dimensions growing near the edge of the creek directly under the arch, which do not nearly reach its lowest part.

The most imposing view is from about sixty yards below the bridge close to the edge of the creek; from that position the arch appears thinner, lighter, and loftier. From the edge of the creek at some distance above the bridge, you look at the thicker side of the arch, which from this

point of view, approaches somewhat to the Gothic. A little above the bridge, on the western side of the creek, the wall of rock is broken into buttress-like masses, which rise almost vertically, to a height of nearly two hundred and fifty feet, terminating in separate pinnacles, which overlook the bridge. It requires a strong head, to stand on one of these narrow eminences and look into the yawning gulph below.

When you are exactly under the arch and cast your glances upwards, the space appears immense; and the symmetry of the elliptical concave formed by the arch and the gigantic walls from which it springs, is wonderfully pleasing. From this position the views in both directions are sublime and striking, from the immense height of the rocky walls stretching away in various curves, covered in some places by the drapery of the forest, green and graceful, and in others without a bramble or a bush, bare and blue.

No adequate idea of this magnificent work of nature can be obtained from the efforts of either the pencil or pen; and though both have been employed in its delineation, yet neither has done full justice to the subject. One of the best representations of the Natural Bridge yet attempted, is contained in a Map of North America, published some years since in Philadelphia.

Visitors to the "Natural Bridge of Virginia" will ever find a rich and varied field for observation; for, in addition to the objects of curiosity which have been enumerated and described, "the overhanging rocks" and numerous other grand and interesting objects up the valley, and within the neighborhood, there is "Powell's Mountain," upon which are found various marine fossils, and within which are "Johnson's Cave," affording an easy descent among a variety of subterranean cavities, and "Chapin's Cave," of yet unfathomable depth. And last, though not least, among

the objects of consideration with visitors to these interesting and romantic scenes, the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietor of the public house at the bridge, will afford every facility for their observation, and every means for their enjoyment.

The Natural Bridge is now easily reached from Lynchburg or Staunton, to both of which places railroads extend from Alexandria, Richmond, and Petersburg, Va.

The CYCLOPEAN TOWERS, which are near the Augusta Springs, are among the greatest curiosities of nature in the Union. Yet for many years they were known only in the vicinity, and bore the rude appellation of "*The Chimneys*." "They are about 70 or 80 feet in height, and somewhat resemble the 'Palisades' on the Hudson river—but are more regular in their strata, which appears to have been arranged in huge masses of perfect workmanship, with projections like cornices of Gothic architecture, in a state of dilapidation."

WEYER'S CAVE, situated 17 miles north of Staunton, in a hill a short distance west of the Blue Ridge, is thus described. "It is in my judgment," says the writer, "one of the great natural wonders of this New World; and for its eminence in its own class, deserves to be ranked with the Natural Bridge and Niagara, while it is far less known than either. Its dimensions, by the most direct course, are more than 1,600 feet; and by the more winding paths, twice that length; and its objects are remarkable for their variety, formation, and beauty. In both respects, it will, I think compare, without injury to itself, with the celebrated Grotto of Antiparos. If the interesting and the awful are the elements of the sublime, here sublimity reigns, as in her own domain, in darkness, silence, and deeps profound."

THE BLUE RIDGE and PEAKS OF OTTER.—The Blue Ridge is a chain of mountains running from the valley of the Potomac, across the State of Virginia, in a southwest course, terminating in North Carolina. This range is again succeeded by other ranges of the Alleghany Mountains, forming delightful valleys and romantic mountain scenery.

The celebrated *Peaks of Otter*, situated between Bedford and Bottetourt counties, are the highest summits of the Blue Ridge. "These apparently isolated peaks, with one or two exceptions, are the loftiest mountains in the Southern States. The estimated height of the most elevated, the northern peak, is 4,200 feet above the plain, and 5,307 feet above the level of the ocean. The most southerly, or the conical peak, is much visited.

The following is a glowing description of an ascent: "As we approached the summit, the trees were all of a dwarfish growth, and twisted and gnarled by the storms of that high region. There were, also, a few blackberry bushes, bearing their fruit long after the season had passed below. A few minutes more brought us to where the trees ceased to grow; but a huge mass of rocks, piled wildly on the top of each other, finished the termination of the peak. Our path lay for some distance around the base of it, and under the overhanging battlements; and rather descending for a while, until it led to a part of the hill, which could, with some effort, be scaled. There was no ladder, nor artificial steps—and the only means of ascent was by climbing over the successive rocks. We soon stood upon the wild platform of one of Nature's most magnificent observatories—isolated, and apparently above all things else terrestrial, and looking down upon, and over, a beautiful, variegated, and at the same time grand, wild, wonderful, and almost boundless *panorama*, so that, in the distant horizon, the earth and sky seemed insensibly to mingle with each other."

NORTH CAROLINA.

WARM SPRINGS, Buncombe Co., N. C.—These have a romantic locality on the E. bank of French Broad River, miles from Asheville, and 29 W. from Raleigh. The river passes through a narrow gap called the Swannanoa, the Blue Ridge, along which a good Macadamized road leads to a beautiful plateau formed by a recess in the high land, on which ample accommodations have been erected for visitors.

WATAWBA FALLS.—These are on the river of the same name, near the Warm Springs, in the western part of North Carolina, and are very much admired. The mountain scenery in this delightful region, is both grand and picturesque.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, 30 miles from Morgantown, N. C., is of great elevation, being 6,476 feet. In its near vicinity, are the summits called *Grandfather Mountain* and *Grandmother Mountain*, the former being elevated 5,560 feet. The ascent of the Black Mountain is very difficult on account of the thick laurels that are so closely set, and their strong branches so interwoven, that a path cannot be made by pushing them aside; and the hunters have no method of advancing, when they fall in with the worst of them, but that of crawling along their tops. The bear, in finding up between the mountains, finds it easiest to keep

the ridges; and trampling down the young laurels as they spring up, breaking the limbs from the old ones, and pushing them aside, he forms at last a sort of burrow above ground through this bed of vegetation, along which he passes without difficulty; this is a bear-trail. The top is covered with the balsam fir, from the dark and sombre shade of whose foliage it doubtless received the name of the *Black Mountain*. The growth of the tree is such on these high mountains, that it is easy to climb to the top, and taking hold of the highest branch, look abroad upon the prospect. It is occasionally enveloped in mist, when the view is circumscribed to one or two hundred yards; and it is then cold and penetrating, when perhaps at a small distance below the ridges the thermometer may be at 80°.

The finest ice-water is a vapid drink compared with the pure element that gushes from the sides of these western mountains, varying from 48° to 52° in temperature.

THE GINGERCake ROCKS, crown the summit of the Burke County mountain, and are curious for the singular manner in which they are poised. They are 31 feet high, 18 broad and are balanced on an apex reversed of 4 feet. The famous Table Rock, is 5 miles distant.

ROAN MOUNTAIN is 35 miles west from Morgantown, with an elevation of 6,038 feet. At its S. W. extremity is a bed of rocks resembling the ruins of an ancient castle. The mountain is easily ascended, and will well repay the labor of the grand and beautiful for his toil in ascending to summit.

This wild and sublime section of country will soon be approached by railroad from Raleigh and other points, affording a new resort to tourists from a distance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, situated a few miles sea-ward from Charleston harbor, where stands *Fort Moultrie* of revolutionary memory, has of late become celebrated as a favorite summer resort for the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity. It faces the Atlantic Ocean, and is a land-mark for crossing Charleston bar, the channel into the harbor being a short distance to the South. Here during the summer and fall months, when sickness prevails in the city of Charleston, is to be found a safe retreat from pestilence and excessive heat. "The modern Fort Moultrie is not a large, but well constructed fortification. The Island is sandy, and bears no shrub or tree spontaneously, except the Palmetto, and these are not seen in profusion. On the northwestern side of the Island are the remains of an old causeway or bridge, extending to the main, nearly upon the site of a bridge of boats, which was used during the battle in 1776.

Here are now to be found public houses and private residences, while the beach affords delightful sea-bathing.

AIKEN, 120 miles from Charleston, and 17 from Augusta, Georgia, by railroad, is situated on an elevated plain about 600 feet above tide water. It has become celebrated for its healthiness and the salubrity of its climate. It is a favorite resort for northern invalids during the winter months, and a summer resort for Southerners from the low country. Here are good accommodations for visitors, and pleasant drives, affording invalids every desirable comfort.

GLENN'S SPRING, situated in Spartenburg Dis., S. C., is a watering-place of considerable repute. The water is impregnated with sulphur and magnesia.

The FALLS OF SALUDA, situated among the mountains of South Carolina, have a descent of from 3 to 400 feet. They are represented as exceedingly grand and picturesque.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, situated in Pickens Dis., S. C., is a place of great resort in summer, having a house of entertainment at its base. It is elevated about 4,000 feet above the sea, and presents in one direction, a perpendicular face of 1,100 feet above the surrounding country. *Cesar's Head*, in the same vicinity, is so called from its resemblance to a human cranium ; this is also a place of summer resort, and has a hotel on its summit.

GEORGIA.

INDIAN SPRINGS.—This is a fashionable watering-place in Butts Co. 52 miles west from Milledgeville. They lie in the fork of two small streams that empty into the Ockmulgee, 10 miles W. of that river. They contain sulphur, and are efficacious in cases of gravel, rheumatism, and cutaneous affections. These springs are nearly approached by the Macon and Western Railroad.

MADISON'S SPRINGS.—These are situated in the county of the same name, 7 miles from Danielsville, the county town. The waters are impregnated with iron, and attract crowds of visitors and fashionable people.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, 6 miles north of Gainesville, Hall Co. has been known to the public for several years. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and magnesia. These springs have been found to relieve obstinate cases of liver disease, &c. If good accommodations, fine water, beautiful scenery, are any recommendations of a place, then the Sulphur Springs of Georgia may be justly recommended as a desirable place of resort for invalids and seekers of pleasure.

WARM SPRINGS, situated 36 miles from Columbus, in Merriwether Co., are among the greatest wonders in Georgia. Here is a fountain, gushing forth 1,400 gallons of water per minute, of 90 degrees of Fahrenheit. The bathing-houses are fine, and every arrangement is made to accommodate visitors.

Analysis. In the wine pint, containing 28,875 cubic inches, the following ingredients are found :—

Carbonic Acid Gas,	1.11 cub. in.
Protoxide of Iron,	2.14 grains.
or, regarded as a Carbonate of Iron,	3.29 “
Oxide of Calcium (Lime)	4.64 “
Oxide of Magnesium,	11.68 “
Hydro-Sulphuric Acid, a trace,	

THUNDERING SPRINGS, situated in the northwest part of Upton County, derives its name from a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, which formerly proceeded from it, but which is no longer heard. The discontinuance of the sound is owing, it is supposed, to the number of rocks which have been thrown into it by visitors. The spring is at the base of a hill, and is enclosed by a frame building, to which is attached a convenient dressing-room for bathers. It is twelve feet in diameter; its depth has never been correctly ascertained. It possesses medicinal virtues, in cases of rheumatism and other chronic diseases. The country around this spring is healthy and romantic.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, or “*The Vale of Springs*,” they are aptly termed, are delightfully situated at the base of Taylor’s Ridge, in Walker Co. There are twenty springs within the space of half a mile, possessing different properties, but the main springs are twelve in number, in a space less than a quarter of an acre. Two of them are chalybeate, two sulphur, and two magnesia. The most astonishing cures have been effected by the use of the waters. The waters are strongly mineral—so much so as scarcely require the trouble of an analysis to discover their distinctive characteristics. We have here the red, the white, and the black sulphur, iron, magnesia, and the salts, in

their various combinations. The deposits from the red sulphur are of the most beautiful bright carmine tinge, and those of the other springs are equally distinctive. It is almost impossible for the mind to conceive a class of disease, or a condition of the human system, to which some of these waters are not adapted.

These famous springs are near the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in the northwest part of the State, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and a delightful atmosphere.

ROWLAND'S SPRINGS, situated about 6 miles from Cartersville, in Cass Co., are becoming more and more every season the centre of fashion and resort. Here is a well-kept public-house for the entertainment of visitors. In other parts of the county are many fine springs; some being highly impregnated with mineral qualities.

POWDER SPRINGS, in Cobb County, are highly impregnated with sulphur and magnesia, and are efficacious in the cure of diseases, particularly those of a cutaneous character, and dyspepsia.

TOWALIGA FALLS, situated in Monroe Co., is thus described as one of the wonders of Georgia. "The pleasing impressions first received were continually enhanced by successive and varied views that may be obtained at will. Indeed, so fine is the view afforded from many different points, that it is difficult to decide which is the most attractive; and passing from rock to rock, the beholder is ever delighted with new features. This variety is the greatest charm of the scene. The river above the falls is about 300 feet wide, flowing *swiftly over a rocky shoal*. At its first descent, it is divided

by a ledge of rock, and forms two precipitous falls, for a distance of 50 feet. The falls are much broken by the uneven surface over which the water flows, and on reaching their rocky basin are shivered into foam and spray."

THE FALLS AND RAPIDS OF TALLULAH are in the north-east part of Georgia, 10 miles above the union of the Tallulah and Chatooga rivers, which form the Tugaloo, five miles from South Carolina, and about twenty miles from the line of North Carolina. The river, which is 40 yards wide above the rapids, is forced for a mile and a quarter through a range of mountains into a channel scarcely 20 feet broad. The mountain receives the water into a broad basin, surrounded by solid rock, 100 feet in height. Here the stream pauses, in anticipation of the awful gulf, then rushes down a cataract 40 feet; then, hurrying through a narrow winding passage, dashing from side to side against the precipice, and repeatedly turning at right angles, is precipitated 100 feet, and in a moment after 50 feet more, and then, making many short turns, it rushes down three or four falls, of 20 and 10 feet. The sum of the fall in the distance of a mile is estimated at 350 feet.

The rapids, however splendid, apart from the sublimity with which they are surrounded, are only an appendage to the stupendous banks of solid rock, descending almost perpendicularly to the water on both sides of the river, and varying in the distance of a mile from 700 to 1,000 feet in height, so that the stream literally passes that distance through the mountain, or rather through the highlands that connect two mountains.

The most magnificent general view is from a part of the precipice which projects over the abyss 20 feet, and which *is gained by a descent of 15 feet.* This is half way between

the commencement and termination of the rapids, near the highest part of the mountain through which they pass, and at least 1,000 feet above the water, and affords the best view of the second and third falls, one of which is almost under the projection.

TOCKOA FALL is in a small creek of the same name, just before it runs into the Tugaloo, about 10 or 12 miles southward from Clarkesville, the Co. seat of Habersham Co., Georgia.

The perpendicular fall is 186 feet, measured by a line. It is surrounded by no wild scenery. The rivulet, disturbed by no rapids, moves with a gentle current, and drops without warning into a beautiful basin below, expanding into the rain before it reaches the bottom, and the breeze which always plays there spreads a thick spray around, and ornaments the falling water, the rock, and shrubbery, with rainbows. A carriage road is within a stone's throw of the fall.

The Tockoa produces a sensation rather of the beautiful than the sublime ; it pleases, but does not terrify ; it satisfies, but does not overwhelm the expectation. It is a fine preparation for the tremendous scenery which awaits the traveller 16 miles northward, on visiting the Tallulah.

AMICOLA FALLS, situated in Lumpkin Co., Georgia, having a descent of 400 feet in about as many yards, is an object of great interest.

STOCKO FALLS, in Rabun Co., are much admired, and by many thought to surpass the Tockoa Falls of the Tallulah.

STONE MOUNTAIN, situated in De Kalb Co., near the line of the Georgia Railroad, 160 miles west from Augusta. "This is an isolated, dome-shaped granite rock, which is visited annually by thousands of visitors, and is considered one of the most magnificent natural objects in the State.

The height is about 1,000 feet ; on the summit a tower is erected 180 feet high, commanding a prospect of great extent and picturesque beauty."

FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE — "This is the oldest town in North America, and its appearance is in keeping with its antiquity. What would you think of a city with streets ten feet wide? The streets here are from seven to fifteen feet. They are bounded by high walls in all places where there are no buildings; the place being laid out in this style, that the walks might be shaded, and make it more agreeable passing through the city during the day in their long hot seasons. The Spanish had few or no carriages, the carrying of burdens being principally by pack mules. Sometimes two opposite piazzas projecting from the second story of the houses will nearly meet over the middle of the street, approaching so near that you can step from one house to the other across the way.

"The street walls are 10 or 12 feet high, and plastered. They, as well as many of the houses, are built of a most singular stone called *cochina*, which is quarried from an island in the harbor. This stone is composed entirely of sea-shells; not in a state of petrification, but in their original form and consistency. It looks as if fine sea-shells had been mixed with cement, and then baked. They are soft on being taken out of the quarry, and can be sawed or cut with an axe into any shape the builders require, but after being exposed to the air a few years they become hard and firm. The city contains at this time some 2,500 inhabitants. The first settlement was made here by the Spaniards in the year 1565, and was the first successful attempt to plant a colony in North America. It remained in the hands of the Spanish until 1763, one hundred and ninety-eight years, and was then ceded to the English, who held it till 1783, and ceded

it back to Spain. The Spanish held it, as is well known, till it was purchased for the United States by President Monroe, in 1821. Though it has changed owners several times, the character of the people has remained nearly the same.

"The Old Spanish fort here is a structure of great interest to the traveller, the antiquary, and the lover of the marvellous. It is built after the style of the distinguished French engineer, Vaughan, and the only one of the kind in America. The walls are built entirely of the cochina stone, and resist the cannon shot equal to bales of cotton. It was commenced over a hundred years ago, and finished in 1756, according to an inscription over the gateway, containing the name and coat of arms of king Ferdinand of Spain. When General James Oglethorpe attacked the Spanish settlements a few years after the settlement of Georgia in 1733, he planted his batteries on an island in the harbor and bombarded the fort. His cannon balls would sink into the soft stone a few inches, and there stick or fall to the ground, but the unyielding cochina would neither break nor bend, and entirely resisted his battering.

"Thanks to Gen. Oglethorpe and his 24-pounders, the holes made in the sides of the fort by his bombardment, enabled a couple of Yankee boys, in the persons of young Jason Fairbanks and your travelling correspondent, to scale the walls and mount the ramparts of the old fortress, during the absence of the "captain," who had left town, and carried the key with him. On the top of the walls a few old Spanish pieces are lying about, half consumed by rust; but a supply of new and heavy ordnance has lately arrived from Uncle Sam's big arsenal, and the old fort will soon be fitted up in good style for the defence of the harbor. Under the walls are deep prison-like rooms, and, a few years ago the roof of a concealed passage caved in and revealed a dark and gloomy cell, worthy of the "age of terrors."

the harbor of St. Augustine cannot be entered by vessels drawing more than nine feet of water. At this time no trade is carried on that calls shipping here, so no vessel larger than a fishing smack is a rare sight. A sea wall has been built at the edge of the water, forming a fine walk that is much frequented at the close of long hot days, when the sea breeze is coming in fresh from the realms of Neptune.

St. Augustine is considered to be the most delightful climate in Florida, and there is no place where invalids should sooner resort than to St. Augustine. The winter has all the softness of spring, and throughout the entire year, fruit and garden vegetables can be obtained. Even the long summer is healthy, and the climate delightful—a fresh breeze continually blowing from the ocean.”

St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and other parts of Florida are reached by steamers, sailing almost daily from Charleston, Savannah, stopping at the several ports in Georgia and Florida.

For further particulars, see *Railway and Steamship Directory* for 1855.

ALABAMA.

BLOUNT'S SPRINGS, Blount Co., Al., is a fashionable watering place, containing several different varieties of sulphur fountains, within thirty feet. Chalybeate waters also are found at the same place. Here are good accommodations for visitors. These springs are situated in the northern part of the State, near the Black Warrior river.

BLADON SPRINGS, Choctaw Co., Al., is a place of considerable resort for invalids. These springs are situated in the western part of the State, near the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroads.

Other *Sulphur Springs*, possessing valuable medicinal properties, are found in Shelby and Talladega counties.

MISSISSIPPI.

BILOXI, Harrison Co., Miss., situated on a point of land near the Gulf coast, about 60 miles southwest of Mobile, is a watering-place of considerable notoriety. Here are ample accommodations, and a fine beach. Deer Island lies off the harbor, while still further south are seen other islands, forming an inland passage for steamers running from Mobile into Lake Pontchartrain, toward New Orleans.

PASS CHRISTIAN, favorably situated on the Gulf coast, is another favorite place of resort for citizens, of New Orleans and the surrounding country. Here are located public-houses for the accommodation of visitors seeking health and pleasure. A short distance west of the town opens the *Bay of St. Louis*, which is a handsome sheet of water.

PASCAGOULA, Jackson Co. Miss., is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, here entering into Mississippi Sound, or the Gulf of Mexico. This is a famous resort for sea-bathing, sailing, and fishing.

OCEAN SPRINGS, delightfully situated near the Gulf coast, is a new and favorite sea-bathing resort.

Steamers run daily to and from these sea-bathing resorts to Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

COOPER'S WELLS, situated in Hinds Co., Miss., 12 miles west of Jackson, is a celebrated watering-place. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, and regarded as beneficial in all diseases of the bowels and skin. These springs are reached from Vicksburg by railroad and stage.

MISSISSIPPI SPRINGS, is the name of a watering-place in the neighborhood of Cooper's Wells. Stages run from Clinton and Raymond, on the line of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, to these springs, where there are good accommodations for visitors.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, in Lauderdale Co., Miss., are white sulphur and chalybeate waters. They are much visited by invalids. One of the springs emits a sufficient quantity of water to turn a mill.

The State of LOUISIANA, although not favored with mineral springs, waterfalls, or mountains, possesses many miles of sea or Gulf coast. NEW ORLEANS, or the *Crescent City*, deserves notice, as it is identified with one of the largest and most noble rivers on the continent of America. In the vicinity of the city are some charming resorts, reached either by carriage or railroad cars.

The *Shell Road*, as it is called, affords an agreeable ride to Lake Pontchartrain, a distance of 6 miles. CARROLLTON, also 6 miles distant, is reached by railroad. "Opposite the railroad dépôt, is one of the handsomest and most extensive public gardens to be found in the vicinity of New Orleans. A celebrated *Race Course* is near by; and the walks around are quite cheering to those who fly from the turmoil and dust of the metropolis."

The *Pontchartrain Railroad* runs to the lake from which it derives its name, connecting with steamers running to the watering-places in Mississippi and to Mobile.

The *Mexican Gulf Railroad* runs to Lake Borngé, 28 miles, where may be enjoyed the refreshing breeze of the ocean, and sea-bathing, also the luxury of fine fish, oysters, and game of different kinds.

TEXAS, formerly called the "LONE STAR," while a separate republic, now forms one of the most important States of the Union, containing a vast and diversified territory, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico on the east to the confines of New Mexico on the west, possessing a sea-coast of about 300 miles, along the Gulf, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande.

GALVESTON, situated on an island of the same name, is the most populous place in the State. To tourists, and those seeking health or pleasure, this is a great point of attraction. The island is wafted by a continued sea breeze, while the beach and the roads in the vicinity of the city afford delightful drives. Steamers run to and from New Orleans, coastwise, while a water communication is afforded into the interior of the State by means of several navigable streams.

MINERAL SPRINGS abound in the interior; among the most important are the SALINILLA SPRINGS, in Walker Co., near the Trinity river, both white and salt sulphur; the Waco Springs, on the Brazos river; a medicinal spring near the Chilo, 30 miles from Bexar, formerly of great repute with the Mexicans; and a White Sulphur spring in Montgomery County.

ARKANSAS.

HOT SPRINGS of ARKANSAS, situated in the county of same name, about 60 miles southwest of Little Rock, is considered one of the most interesting localities in Union. "From a point or ridge of land forming a steep bank from 100 to 200 feet high, projecting over Hot Springs Creek, an affluent of the Washita river, more than one hundred springs issue at different elevations, and different temperatures, varying from 100° to 150° of Fahrenheit. The famous Springs are visited annually by thousands of invalids and those seeking pleasure. The waters are esteemed particularly beneficial to persons suffering from the chronic effects of mercury; also in rheumatism, scrofula, stiffness of the joints, &c."

In the vicinity of the Hot Springs, are *Chalybeate Springs*, also much frequented by invalids. The water is cold and pleasant to the taste. In addition to the above there are *Sulphur Springs* in the county, about 30 miles northwest of the Hot Springs, making this section of the State celebrated for its mineral waters.

The hotels and bathing establishments are numerous; well kept, affording every desirable comfort to visitors. Stages run daily from Little Rock to the Hot Springs, and steamers run almost daily from Little Rock to Napoleon at the mouth of the Arkansas, communicating with Steamers running on the Mississippi river, to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, &c.

TENNESSEE.—This State is rich in objects of interest to tourists, although not yet fully developed, or made accessible by railroads. The *Cumberland Mountains*, lying on the eastern border of the State, forming in part the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia, are an elevated range, affording much wild and romantic scenery. Here are several caves of great extent, and in a spur of the above mountain, called the Enchanted Mountain, are found impressions of the feet of men and animals in the hard limestone rock, which have never been satisfactorily accounted for by the antiquarian.

The principal rivers are the Cumberland and Tennessee, both of which afford in their course delightful scenery, rising as they do in the Appalachian range of mountains. Mineral springs are found in several localities, somewhat resembling the Virginia Springs.

MINERAL SPRINGS IN COFFEE COUNTY.

“The country along Duck river, in the vicinity of the Stone Fort, and about the confluence of the Bark Camp and Barren Fork, is perhaps the rarest piece of ground to be found in Tennessee. The escarpments along the river sides rise up usually more than a hundred feet above its bed, crowned with a beautiful forest, and fringed here and there with cedar, ivy, and holly.

“It is true, the scenery is not of that wild character, which startles, at once, the visitor like the forest deer bounding from his lair; but there is a beauty in it, and a romance about it, that every one loves to admire. On the South side of the Bark Camp Fork, opposite that remarkable structure known as the Stone Fort, and about midway between the

falls on said river and its junction as before mentioned, is a break in those masterly walls which fence in the stream, extending back nearly a hundred yards, which presents the appearance of having been excavated by the force of water continually playing upon its surface. At the termination of this singular opening may be found what is usually called by the people here "The Cave;" but the name is inappropriate. There is no cave here. But there is an arrangement peculiar to nature herself, perhaps more grand, novel, and beneficial in its construction than anything of the kind yet pronounced.

"There is an amphitheatre, or semi-circle, as regular and uniform in all its parts as if drawn by an instrument. Immediately from and above this symmetrically drawn half circle, stories of rock, transition formation, appear in successive projection, presenting an irregular front and forming a roof or covering over a space ranging from thirty to fifty feet, the under surface of which presents a handsome and romantic appearance.

"The water from a spring just back falls over the rocky roof above described, a distance of more than fifty feet, forming a beautiful cascade and one of the most spacious and delightful bathing privileges that could be wished. Issuing from another department and near one extremity of the semi-circle, from between the strata or layers of rock, is a spring of pure free stone water, which falls in solid streams about ten feet.

"At the base of the semi-circle, is a column of shale, about thirty feet in altitude, whose surface is very irregular, excoriated and partially covered with a crystalized incrustation, and whose parts yield readily to force, are very symmetrical, and rather argillaceous. At the base of the shale, and nearly the whole length of the half-circle, perhaps some *forty yards*, is a heterogeneous mass, composed of disinte-

grated shale, debris, &c., and partially indurated, upon the removal of which, it is found that water percolates the whole volume of shale.

"This water may be had in abundance; it contains Alumina, Protoxide of Iron, Sulphuric acid, Magnesia, and other properties highly conducive to make it one of the most desirable watering places in the State. It is true, the water has not as yet gone through the ordeal of scientific observation; but recent and partial investigation shows that it, more than probable, has no superior."

For a more lucid description of these springs a report of the Rockbridge Alum Springs, in Virginia, is referred to.

THE MANCHESTER ALUM SPRINGS are about a half mile from Manchester, and eleven miles from Tullahoma, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad; from the latter place visitors may find ample conveyance to the Springs. Boarding can be had for quite a respectable number of visitors. Fishing, hunting, and other amusements may be enjoyed as bountifully as desired.

KENTUCKY, one of the most favored States of the Union in regard to climate, soil, and objects of interest to the tourist, also possesses a population highly cultivated and hospitable. Prominent among the objects of attraction stands the MAMMOTH CAVE, situated in Edmonson Co., near the middle of the State. "In the extent and number of its chambers, in the length of its galleries, and in its variety of interesting objects, such as streams, mounds, stalactites, stalagmites, &c., it has no equal in the known world." Consumptive patients, and other invalids, resort hither, and reside in the Cave for weeks together, to be improved by its mild and equable temperature. A commodious public-house is situated in the vicinity, near the mouth of the Cave, affording ample accommodations to the numerous visitors that visit this truly grand and romantic spot.

Mineral Springs are also numerous in Kentucky, some of which have justly obtained great notoriety, and are much frequented during warm weather.

DRENNON SPRINGS, situated in Henry Co., on the bank of the Kentucky river, is a black and salt sulphur water, is much resorted to by individuals and others. This fashionable watering-place is reached by steamboat from Louisville, being situated in a most delightful region of country. The hotels are capable of entertaining 1,000 persons comfortably. This spring or lick was esteemed a valuable hunting ground of the Indians, before the settlement of Kentucky—the deer, and other game, resorting to it in *great numbers*.

HARRODSBURG SPRINGS are situated in the geographical centre of the State, a few miles S. W. of the Kentucky river, at the village of Harrodsburg, and 30 miles from Frankfort.

The *Epsom Spring*, which is most used, contains carbonate of magnesia, sulphates of soda, lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphureted hydrogen. The temperature is 60°, and the effects of the water are those of the Seidlitz of Bohemia.

The Chalybeate has a temperature of 65°, has the same ingredients as the Epsom, with an addition of iron.

These waters are purgative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, useful in inflammations, arterial action when too great, dysentery, gout, complaints of the chest, and bronchial affections.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been laid out in accommodations for visitors. The main hotel is one of the finest and most commodious buildings in the country, and the surrounding cottages are admirably arranged.

PARROQUET SPRINGS, a popular watering-place, are situated near Shepherdsville, in Bullitt County. They contain iron, salt, various muriates, and magnesia. Good accommodations are found here, with rooms sufficient for six hundred guests.

POPLAR MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.—These are on the summit of the mountain, four miles from Albany, in Clinton County, and are chalybeate, and much resorted to by invalids and others. These springs, combined with the purity of the atmosphere, have proved of immense benefit to invalids who have resorted there for their health. No part of Kentucky, probably, exceeds this locality for sublime and picturesque scenery.

LETTOMIAN SPRINGS.—These are four miles from Covington, near the Ohio river, and on the Bank Lick Road. They are impregnated with sulphur, and are much resorted to, being a pleasant ride from Covington or Cincinnati.

THE ESCULAPIA SPRINGS are in Lewis Co., occupying a site in a most romantic valley. They are two in number—one a chalybeate, and the other a white sulphur, rivaling its Virginia namesake. There are extensive accommodations for visitors.

THE BLUE LICK is the most celebrated watering-place in the West, and the resort of the best classes of the Kentuckians. They are situated in Nicholas County, on the Northern Bank of the Licking river, two hundred yards from the stream. They contain soda, magnesia, lime, sulphureted hydrogen, carbonic acid, in various combinations, with muriates and sulphates.

The water, which is purgative, diaphoretic, and alterative, is exported to other parts of the country in very large quantities.

The principal hotel is 370 feet in length, and 3 stories high. These springs are easily reached by the Covington and Lexington Railroad, starting from opposite Cincinnati, and connecting with the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

THE TAR and SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the vicinity of the "*Old Vernon Settlements*," on Green River, Daviess County, are deservedly popular. There are also several other medicinal springs in the county which are much frequented.

FOX SPRINGS, and **PHILLIPS SPRINGS**, situated in Fleming county, are watering places of some celebrity. This vicinity abounds in mineral waters.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, situated within four miles of Litchfield, Grayson county, are strongly impregnated with Sulphur, about one hundred of which are included in a small tract of land not more than half an acre in extent. Some of these Springs are very cold, and some very warm, and it is said that many remarkable cures have been effected by the use of these waters.

THE TAR and BRECKENRIDGE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, four miles from Cloverport, Breckenridge County, are becoming one of the most fashionable watering-places in the State. They are easily reached, being within a few miles of the Ohio river. In the immediate vicinity extensive deposits of coal are found, of a fine quality, resembling the celebrated *cannel coal* of Scotland.

OHIO.

DELAWARE SPRINGS, situated in the southern part of the village of the same name, in Delaware Co., are annually resorted to by a large number of persons for the benefit of their health. "The principal spring is a fine fountain of water, issuing forth into an artificial stone basin, at the rate of 12 or 15 gallons per minute. The spring is of that class termed white sulphur, or cold hydro-sulphurous water. It is said to be similar to that of the celebrated white sulphur springs of Virginia, and equal in their mineral and medicinal qualities."

Prof. H. Michell, in giving his analysis of the waters, says, "Of gaseous products, I find that one wine pint of water, taken immediately from the spring, contains of sulphureted hydrogen gas, 12 cubic inches; of carbonic acid gas, 3 do. One hundred grains of the deposit, which resulted from evaporating several gallons of the water, yielded, on analysis, of muriate of soda, 48 grains; do. of lime, 20 do; sulphate of magnesia, 16 do; do. of lime, 8 do.; carbonate of soda, 5 do; total of the above, 97 grains. The above results show that these waters approach as nearly to the well-known waters of Aix la Chapelle and Harrogate as those do respectively to each other. They are decidedly deobstruent, and calculated to remove glandular enlargements, as well of the liver as of the other viscera. In cases of slow fever, disturbed state of the functions of digestion, or more confirmed dyspepsia—morbid secretions from the kidneys or bladder, gravel, and chronic eruptions on the skin, I can strongly recommend their use; and, though last, not least, their power of subduing gene

ral constitutional irritation, and quieting and restoring tone to the system, when it has been necessary to have recourse to the frequent and long-continued action of calomel or other mercurial preparations, is, I am persuaded, of the greatest efficacy."

THE WHITE SULPHUR FOUNTAIN, situated 10 miles southwest of Delaware, and 18 miles above Columbus, Ohio, at the rapids of the Scioto, is surrounded by a fine undulating and healthy country. The fountain is a most remarkable curiosity, and rises from the bed of the Scioto through solid rock, having been discovered in 1820, while boring for salt water.

The water, which is pure, is supposed to be driven upward by its own gas; its temperature is 50°, and it deposits on the ground around a very heavy white sediment.

The buildings for the accommodation of visitors are neat and commodious. On the grounds of the establishment is a beautiful chalybeate spring, having a temperature of 47°. "This place has every natural advantage that can be desired for making it one of the greatest places of resort for health and recreation west of the mountains. It is easily reached by railroad and stage from Columbus.

FINDLAY CHALYBEATE, situated in the village of Findlay, Hancock Co., is a medicinal spring of excellent qualities, and from which issues inflammable gas. In the eastern part of the same town is another mineral spring, possessing similar qualities.

Other gas wells or springs are located in the vicinity of Findlay, from one of which the gas has been conducted by a pipe into a dwelling, and used for light.

CRAWFORD'S SULPHUR SPRINGS, 7 miles north-e Bucyrus, in Crawford Co., is highly impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen. The water is a gentle cathartic is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A boarding is erected for the accommodation of visitors, and much resorted to by invalids.

YELLOW SPRINGS situated 9 miles north of Xenia, Greene county, on the Little Miami river and railroad, is strongly impregnated with Sulphur, and possesses medicinal qualities, deemed equal to any in the United States. Duke of Saxe Weimer says, in his travels: "The spring originates in a limestone rock; the water has a little of iron, and deposits a great quantity of ochre, from which it takes its name. The spring is said to give 110 gallons of water per minute, which is received in a basin surrounded with cedar trees. The yellow stream which comes from the basin, runs a short distance over a bed of limestone, afterwards precipitated into the valley. These limestone rocks form very singular figures on the edge of this valley, the detached pieces resemble the Devil's Wall of the I

CLIFTON FALLS is a romantic cascade near the flouring-mill village of Clifton, Greene county, situated in the valley of the Yellow Springs. The Miami, "for more than 10 miles runs through a deep and narrow gorge, bounded by perpendicular and impending rocks, overhung by dense greens, and presenting scenery of a wild and picturesque character. The fall plunges into a basin below, having almost perpendicular descent of about 50 feet.

INDIANA.

PIGEON SPRING is situated near Evansville, on the bank of Pigeon Creek, emptying into the Ohio river. It was discovered in attempting to bore for salt water a few years since, and is considered a valuable medicinal spring, being much visited by valetudinarians.

ILLINOIS.—Medicinal Springs, chiefly Chalybeate and Sulphur, are found in various parts of this State. In the southern part is a spring strongly impregnated with Epsom Salts. Others of medicinal properties are found near the Illinois river, between Ottawa and Peru, and another in Jefferson county is much resorted to by invalids.

WESTERN SARATOGA, situated about 8 miles north of Jonesboro', Union Co., near the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, can boast of medicinal waters of great value. They are now resorted to by invalids from St. Louis, Cairo, and the surrounding country.

IOWA.—At Iowa City, on Ralston Creek, are three remarkable springs within the distance of twenty or thirty feet, one of chalybeate, one of sulphur, and the third pure cold water. Their specific properties have not yet been ascertained.

WISCONSIN.—Almost all the rivers of this State abound in rapids and falls, QUINNESSEK FALLS, on the Menomonee river, in the northern part of the State, has one perpendicular pitch of 40 feet, and an entire descent of 134 feet in one mile and a half, besides several other rapids, where the river tosses and dashes through narrow and tortuous passes on its course towards Green Bay.

Among other falls, are the St. Croix, St. Louis, Chippewa, and Big Bull Falls, in the Wisconsin river.

MICHIGAN.

MACKINAC, OR MICHILIMACKINAC, delightfully situated on the south side of a beautiful island of the same name, commanding the Straits of *Mackinaw* (as pronounced), is one of the most healthy and romantic spots imaginable.

It is difficult to speak of this island without using terms that seem extravagant to one who has never visited it. The clearness of the water that laves its sides, the depth of its verdure, its picturesque and romantic scenery, its charming shaded walks, and above all, the delicious purity of its cool invigorating air, all combine to render it one of the most delightful health-restoring spots on the continent. As we approach the island, the eye is immediately attracted by the mass of snow-white buildings embraced within the walls of the fort, and contrasting finely with the deep green foliage of the hanging woods.

The fort is erected on a natural terrace, about one hundred and fifty feet above the water, and perfectly commands and protects the small town nestling under the shelter of the huge hill. A steep walk cut out of the hill leads up to the sally port. The walk is so constructed as to be con-

pletely under the guns of the fort, and on every other side the precipitous character of the ascent renders the fort almost inaccessible from the water.

But Mackinac has other and still greater objects of attraction. The high beetling cliffs, just below the town, the arched rock, the sugar loaf, and the site of the old fort in the rear of the present one, each deserve a half column of description, to say nothing of numerous other subjects of interest. A few words must suffice. The arched rock is on the eastern shore of the island, where the rocks rise up perpendicularly from the water about one hundred and fifty feet. These rocks are a very light-colored porous limestone, and the arch seems to have been formed by the joint action of the rain, filtering down into the crevices, and the frost, by whose action immense portions of the rock have been thrown off, leaving an arch of perhaps thirty feet span, through which, at an angle of some thirty degrees, one standing on the top looks down to the deep water below.

The sugar loaf rock, of the same limestone formation, rises from the elevated plateau on which it stands, one hundred and fifty feet or more above the water, to a height of more than one hundred feet. A thin soil, thickly covered with underbrush and young trees, surrounds its base, and ascends half way up. Thence the rock rises bare and naked, worn by the action of the elements into a thousand fantastic forms. The diameter of the rock, which is nearly round, where it rises above the soil, may be thirty or forty feet. Some of our party clambered up its rugged sides to the top, but it is a hazardous feat, and we should be loth to attempt it, particularly in the spring, when the severe frost of winter begins to break. The process of disintegration is going on very rapidly under the combined influence of the frosts and rains, and not many years will elapse before *this striking feature in the landscape of Mackinac will*

entirely disappear. On the northerly side of the rock is a cave, the entrance to which is reached by a ladder. It may have an area of 50 square feet, and has doubtless sheltered many a lurking Indian in times past.

The position of Mackinac as a summer resort is unrivalled. It is so far north, and so surrounded by cool waters, that it always enjoys a pure, bracing air, inviting exercise, and ensuring a good appetite, while its cool nights, rendering at all times a blanket comfortable, give one healthy refreshing sleep. The doctors, they say, have nothing to do, diseases being almost unknown.

What a capital place it would be if there was a large hotel sufficient to accommodate a numerous company! All the attractions of the watering-places would sink into insignificance in comparison. It can easily be reached in about ten days from either New York or New Orleans, by means of the noblest steamers, and over the most magnificent lakes in the world. Its markets are easily and abundantly supplied, and steamers from Chicago, Buffalo, Collingwood, and the Sault St. Marie, touch at the island every day. Can any requisite beyond what we have mentioned be desired? The little town lies along the water on two streets. The houses are old and dilapidated, and the business of the place is far less than it was forty years ago, when the fur traders made it their headquarters. It shows some marks of improvement, and will eventually become a smart little place. The old French Mackinac was an island directly abreast the present town. It was there that the English garrison were massacred about the middle of the last century, by the Indians under Pontiac.

Extract of a letter, dated :

MISSION HOUSE, MACKINAC, Sept. 18.

FRIEND ———: Of all the romantic spots I have ever seen, *this stands at the head*. It is both the saloon and fortress of

his watery pass of nations. It takes its name from the Indian word *Miche-Mackinac*, which signifies "A Great Turtle," and is, according to Indian mythology, the birth-place of *Michabou*, the god of waters, to whom sacrifices were offered by the wild sons of the forest, "that ruled in our and so long," as to the genii of good and evil, for long ears before, to them, the spoiler came.

Mackinac, in reality, is not Mackinac; for the real Mackinac is, or should be written *Michilimackinac*, and was, when in existence, about 11 miles southwest of modern Mackinac, situated on the main land of Michigan, while the present town and fort are on an island, at what may be called the northeast corner of the straits.

This is the strangest of all places. The island has from 500 to 600 inhabitants, mostly huddled together in a little village skirting along the shore, in the most primitive manner possible. The houses are, with a few exceptions, one story high, built of logs, either hewn or sawed to a proper thickness, and covered with birch bark; many of them whitewashed, many without windows in front; still they all have an air of neatness and quaintness that makes them fanfully attractive. But what is more striking than all, they are filled with a bright-eyed race that are half native to the soil. A large majority of the inhabitants of the island are what are here called (what I shall call them) half-breeds. The dark flash of their eye still has a dazzling ray, and the light, bounding step of these demi-nymphs of the lakes and the woods, still link "the day" with the days that are gone, and make this old worshiped isle of oblations the home of contentment, the queen of the seas, the gateway of nations, the gem of the pass.

The island is three miles in diameter, and nearly round. Fort Mackinac is on the south side, presenting a fine appearance from the water. It was first established as a

kind of stockade, more to cultivate friendly relations with the Indians on the part of England, with a view to their alliance in the Revolution, than anything else, and was for many years after a British outpost, aiding largely in the Indian wars of that period. From the top of the old fort, called Fort Holmes, is one of the most extensive and romantic views I ever beheld. The far-famed straits of Mackinaw, Lake Huron, and the blue of Lake Michigan, with group after group of islands dotting over the "watery wall" that surrounds you, are all in view, with the long stretch of the northern shore of Michigan, covered with her waving forests of unbroken wood on the south, as far as the eye can extend. And on the west again is seen bearing off upon a far distant shore the eastern border of a wilderness, whose western bounds are washed by the waves of the Pacific. Far to the north are the bleak, barren hills of a rival nation. Here, too, are all your fancy touches. There is "Sugar-loaf Rock;" the Natural Arch of a rocky glen; the Natural Tunnel through a mountain pass; the Indian Cave; the Lover's Leap; King's Cave; the grave of Carron, a far-famed Chief of the Minomines; a station of the American Fur Co., where may be seen the furs of Oregon and the Rocky Mountains, and the traps and equipage of the voyagers of the rivers of the Pacific, and the Hunters and Trappers from beyond the mountains. This was also called by the Chippewas the home of the Giant Fairies. Is it not a fairy spot of earth for the white man's visit now, as it once was for the red man's worship?

I have visited many places of summer resort for pleasure, but never any that for a moment compared with this. There are two fine public houses—one, the old Mission House, where I am now staying, which is more romantically situated than any house I ever saw. It is about 30 rods from the strait, down to which leads a beautiful lawn, which is

bordered by a white pebbly beach, which again is washed by the ripples of as still, clear, flowing waters as the silvery Lakes of the North, fed from gushing springs and mountain rills ever waft to the sea. And then there is a sport here unknown elsewhere. Only think of it, sitting quietly in a Mackinac Barge, gently paddled within hail of the shore, with lines strung around the boat, and every few minutes a jerk, a twitch, and then a pull ; you have him—the king of the fish, a Mackinac Trout. Ah, ye lovers of fun, and baked, roast, broiled, boiled, grilled, stewed and stuffed peoplers of the deep, just drawn from the flood, this is the place for you. Come and see. Lovers of the wildest profusion Nature ever strewed, or a mixture of islands and main, of straits in the sea and stroller on the land, come to the house of Michabou—the God of the Lakes—and ye will never turn away, till you have blessed the hour that made you a pilgrim to this land of the fairies. Ye lovers of health, come to the clear crystal fountains that sparkle and foam, breathe the pure air of the North—leave Saratoga and Rockaway shore—leave the pass in the mountain, come to the pass in the lakes ; and your limbs will grow stronger, your breath will breathe deeper, and you long will remember this seat of the fairies.

THE COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

This new route for pleasure travel is now just to be developed, and will no doubt be extensively patronized. With such a line as will be formed by the KEY STONE STATE, Capt. Richards ; the LADY ELGIN, Capt. CHAMBERLAIN ; the QUEEN CITY, Capt. Wilkins, and the LOUISIANA, Capt. Davenport, all experienced seamen, who will not fail to be well sus-

tained by clerks, stewards and men, the public may well confide in the comfort and safety of such an excursion as will be offered by the railroad from Toronto to Collingwood, at the head of Georgian Bay, where these splendid steamers will receive passengers, *en route* to Mackinac, pass some thirty thousand islands, beautifully located and adorned. This trip will be very attractive during the heat of Summer, in latitude 45° to 46°, where the novelty and scenery keep up constant excitement. The bracing atmosphere creates an appetite, which the bountiful tables on the steamers will satisfy, and at an expense no greater than board alone will cost at the first-class hotels.

Mackinac, will by this be rendered more inviting, and with the additional accommodations which are about being completed, will vie with Niagara, Saratoga, and other famous watering places, for the patronage of the pleasure-seeking inhabitants of the Southern and Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN.

SAULT DE ST. MARIE.—The following account of the above place (commonly called *Sault St. Marie*, for brevity), *imprimis*, because it is the first we have ever met with in the public prints, and secondly, because it presents to the reader, in a condensed form, much interesting and available information, we copy from the *Cleveland Herald*:

The falls of St. Mary, or the Sault or "*Soo*," as here called, are about eight hours of steam sailing from Mackinac, and a steamer runs regularly between the places.

It is now *two hundred and four years* since *Raymbault* first saw the falls of St. Mary. In a birch-bark canoe, he led the first expedition *West*—he passed over "the beautifully clear waters, and between the thickly clustering archipelagoes of Lake Huron," and ascending the river, reached the rapids, at the foot of Lake Superior, October 4, 1641. He found here 2,000 Indians.

In 1665 *Father Claude Allouez* reached the Sault de St. Marie. He admired the beautiful river, with its woody isles and inviting bays—and informs us that the "savages" worshiped Lake Superior as a Divinity. He sailed along the great lake, passed the "pictured rocks," built a chapel, and we are told "the Indians, who never before had seen a white man, came to gaze upon him, and on his picture of hell and the last judgment," and he taught them to chant the *pater* and the *ave*.

In 1671, a Congress of *the nations* assembled here—it was a most singular and extraordinary Congress of native Americans and brilliantly clad officers from the veteran armies of France. On this spot, one hundred and seventy-four years ago, were congregated the envoys of the wild republicans, from the head springs of the St. Lawrence, the

Mississippi, and the Red river, and formally acknowledged themselves under the protection of the French king. The imposing ceremony is thus beautifully described: "A cross of cedar was raised, and amid the groves of maple and pine of hemlock that are strangely intermingled on the beautiful banks of the St. Mary, where the bounding river lashes its waters into snowy whiteness, as they hurry past the dark evergreen of the tufted islands in the channel," the zealous missionaries and steel-clad soldiery, bowed before the cross and chanted to its glory.

The banners of Heaven's King advance;
The mystery of the cross shines forth.

As early as 1668, the "Sault" was a place of great and favorite resort by the traders and *voyageurs* on their way to Mackinac from Lake Superior.

At this present time this ancient Congress ground of the Aborigines has a fort, a fur-trading establishment, a cluster of dwellings, and a mixed population of Americans, French English, and half-breeds—in all, not exceeding the number of native Americans found here 200 years ago.

As Mackinac was the head-quarters, and the "Sault" a favorite stopping-place, for the fur traders, a century ago so now, in 1854, is the "Isle of Beauty," the rendezvous of the pleasure-seeking traveller, and St. Mary's the resting place of multitudes of eager, enterprising, and scientific adventurers.

On the British side of the St. Mary's river there is a small collection of houses, and a very handsome well-kept establishment belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. The buildings are mostly embraced in a stockade. It is a depot of supplies of various kinds for the company's men in the Northwest.

The scenery of the river above the rapids is tame and

monotonous, but as you approach the lake it becomes a little bolder. The river come out between two capes, known as Gro Cape and Cape Iroquois, which rise rather abruptly two or three hundred feet above the water. The Chippewas have a tradition that a hundred or more years ago the Iroquois, who had invaded the country, were defeated with great slaughter on their camping-ground under the cape bearing their name.

Sault St. Marie has long been famed for the excellence and abundance of its white fish. The Indians can be seen taking them any hour of the day. A couple of the redskins will paddle out their bark canoe to the foot of the rapids, where the fish most congregate, and there one of them keeps the canoe steady, while the other standing in the bow with a small scoop net dips up the fish. A plentiful supply for a family or for sale is thus obtained in a very short time. It is a remarkable fact that the appetite for this fish increases by indulgence. Instead of becoming satiated by their daily use, the residents at the Sault, whites as well as Indians, crave them at almost every meal.—They are cooked deliciously there, and to appreciate this delicate fish in full perfection, one should go to the Sault to eat them. (*See frontispiece.*)

The following interesting description of running the Rapids is copied from the *Lake Superior Journal* of September, 1854:

RUNNING THE RAPIDS.—"Wast thou ever in a gondola in Venice?" is nothing to the question constantly asked nowadays, "Hast thou ever run the St. Mary's Rapids in a birchen canoe?" One who can decide that interesting question in the affirmative, can boast of the most delicious sport ever enjoyed on the water. These Rapids are about three fourths of a mile in length, half a mile of which is

white with foam, and the bright, sparkling waters are fitfully broken and dashed into a thousand eddies by islands and huge boulders, some rearing their fri heads above the surface, some bowing themselves und foaming, rushing currents, seeming like so many se sters forcing their way madly up the rapid stream.

The bark-canoe is beautifully adapted to this "l light as a feather in the hands of its only true mast builder, the Indian, it bounds with every motion dancing waters. None but an Indian can pilot ou down among those furious waters and frightful but guided by an Ojibwa, a people rocked from infancy in these birchen canoes, we feel safe as we land.

For a perfect enjoyment of this descent, the day sho warm, calm and clear—so warm that it is a luxury to upon these cool waters, so still that not a breath of be felt stirring. Though the excitement of the trip wears off, yet the first venture in the frail boat has a ness of interest never to be forgotten. One walks up "Head," beside the roaring rapids, where the boa waiting for the leap, and the never-ceasing roar f mind as well as his ear with vague sensation of fe sees everywhere the ugly looking boulders in the c of the river, he sees the waters dashed into foam ; them, he has heard of all the accidents that have haj in making the descent, and he steps into the giddy craft with more fear than of pleasure. But that sei is of short duration. He feels encouraged by the ea pleasant coolness of his Indian *voyageurs* and by the terty in guiding the canoe.

At first the current is smooth and unbroken ar looks down through the crystal water at the bould ered botton and is surprised and delighted at the c

rapid and constantly accelerated motion ; then the shore seems to glide up swiftly and the bark dashes into breakers and foam with ever-increasing speed ; fear gives place to excitement, a strong, refreshing breeze springs up, the waters dash more wildly around the canoe and their roar rises more strongly on the ear. The excitement, the delightful exhilaration is soon at its height ; the copper-colored Ojibwas whoop and dash their paddles around from side to side with rapid motion, and the "Pale Faces" shout, forgetful of all save the magnificent scene around them. Three or four minutes suffices for the descent, but how much pleasure, how much thought is crowded into this short space of time ; the interest of this "leap" rises on the mind to a climax like that of eloquence or of strains of glorious music, thrilling the soul with the most uncontrollable emotions.

The completion of the Ship Canal around the Rapids has given an impulse to the Sault and the Lake Superior country, which must produce favorable results to this heretofore isolated portion of country.

The following is an extract from a correspondent of the *Utica Herald* :

ST. MARY'S SHIP CANAL.—The waters of Lake Superior find their way into Lake Huron through St. Mary's river. This river is about sixty-three miles long ; at some places spreading out into lakes, at others rushing through narrow rapids or winding around beautiful islands. Its entire length is navigable by vessels drawing eight feet of water up to within one mile of Lake Superior. At this point, navigation is arrested by the Falls—the "Sault" of the river.

These Falls or Rapids are best described by saying that they are somewhat like the rapids of Niagara, but instead

of rushing into an abyss, gradually subsiding into the quiet flow of a broad river, so that steamboats may run into the very foot of the rapids, and the frail bark canoe of the adventurous and skillful half-breed dash far up among them in pursuit of the white fish. These rapids are broken up into several different channels, and among them are scattered little islands, such as you see at Niagara, and, like them, bristling with cedars in all possible attitudes.

At this point, on the American side, is the little village of the Sault—an old settlement in the State of Michigan, founded by the Jesuits about two centuries ago. It has evidently seen and felt nothing of the great progress which has been building up cities and states. Here is to be seen the native owner of the soil and the half-breed (a cross of the French and Indian blood); and here, too, are the shops of the full-blooded Yankee, who buys and sells bead and birch-bark-work and white fish. On the British side of the river is the agency of the Hudson Bay Company—an old-fashioned building, looking as firm and substantial as the company itself.

Hitherto, vessels which have come from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago, to the Sault, have been compelled to unload and return, while the goods destined for Lake Superior have been drawn by horse-power over a railroad to the upper end of the rapids, and then loaded on the vessels which have been hauled into the lake from below. Thus the waters of the largest freshwater lake in the world, whose shores are loaded with mineral wealth more desirable than the gold of California, have been locked up from the trade of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, by less than a mile of rapids. To remedy this, Congress offered to the State of Michigan, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, if she would construct a ship canal around these rapids, and the State of Michigan com-

tracted to give these lands, free of taxation for five years, to a company of individuals, in consideration that they build the canal by the 19th of May, 1855.

This work is now completed, opening seventeen hundred miles of a new coast to the free trade of the United States and Canada.

The locks are supposed to be the largest in the world. The combined length of the two sides and wings of the two locks together, is nearly one-third of a mile in length, all of solid masonry, twenty-five feet high, ten feet thick at the base, with buttresses six feet in width at every twelve feet, all faced with cut white limestone, equal, if not superior, to the best of this State. The gates of these locks are each forty feet wide, or twice as wide as an entire lock on the Erie canal. Each gate is suspended and held in place like a suspension bridge, weighing many tons, and yet moved with ease by the strength of one man.

The canal is one hundred feet wide at top of water, and one hundred and fifteen feet wide at top of its banks. The depth of water in it is twelve feet. The main body of the canal is excavated through rock, and walled up with such slope walls as the Erie canal cannot boast. To protect this work, large caisson gates are thrown across the canal above and below the locks, supported by strong and handsome masonry.

The *Chippewa Hotel*, on the American side of the river, and *Pim's Hotel*, on the Canada side, are well kept public-houses.

Steamers now leave the Sault, daily, for the different ports on the Upper Lakes, affording every inducement for pleasure travellers to visit this interesting region.

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MINNESOTA.—This new organized territory presents as many attractions to the tourist as, perhaps, any other portion of the Union. Here rises the Red river of the north, and the noble Mississippi flowing south into the Gulf of Mexico.

On this river, above the mouth of the Missouri, are several important rapids and falls, also an expansion of the stream called *Lake Pepin*. This is a beautiful and romantic sheet of water, through which the steamers plow their way on ascending to St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony.

The *Lake country*, as it may be called, is still further north, towards where the Mississippi takes its rise in Itasca Lake. Here are to be found innumerable lakes and streams, filled with fish of various kinds, while game abounds on the shores and in the surrounding country.

MINNIEHAHA, OR LAUGHING WATER FALLS, are situated on Minniehaha or Little Falls Creek, emptying into the Mississippi river, between Fort Snelling and St. Anthony's Falls.

This is a most charming cascade, and is much frequented by the lovers of the picturesque and the sublime views of Nature. The road on the west side of the Mississippi passes near these falls.

THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, 10 miles above St. Paul, in a direct line, and 14 miles by the course of the river, is one of the most interesting water-falls of the Union. The perpendicular fall, although but 17 feet, is accompanied by rapids above and below, affording altogether a scene of great grandeur. An island, at the brow of the precipice,

divides the current into two parts, the largest of which passes on the west side of the island. The rapid below the chute is filled with large fragments of rock, in the interstices of which some alluvial soil has accumulated, which nourishes a stunted growth of cedars. The rapids above the falls have a descent of about 20 feet in the distance of 300 yards. The rapids below the falls extend half a mile. The entire fall in one mile is estimated at 65 feet. Without the stupendous grandeur of Niagara, these falls are extremely picturesque and beautiful.

The width of the Mississippi, for 12 miles above the falls, is half a mile; below, it is contracted to 200 yards. About 8 miles below the falls, where stands *Fort Snelling*, enters the St. Peter's river from the west, which is the largest tributary of the Upper Mississippi.

About one mile above the falls is a steamboat landing, from whence a steamer runs on the upper waters of the Mississippi, during a good stage of water, 150 miles, penetrating a wild and interesting section of country. Below the falls, at the foot of the rapids, is another steamboat landing, where steamers from below arrive during a high stage of water.

Between these two landings a flourishing village has sprung up, now numbering about 1,000 inhabitants. Here, as well as at St. Paul, 10 miles below, can be found good accommodation for visitors.

EXTRACT from an account of a visit to the FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, on the Mississippi river, dated May, 18— :

"The steamer ascended the Mississippi to Fort Snelling, situated at the junction of St. Peter's river, 8 miles below the Falls, and about 1,000 miles above St. Louis. Although the St. Peter's is navigable for steamboats 70 or 80 miles above its mouth, the navigation of the Mississippi may be said to here terminate.

"The Falls of St. Anthony was first discovered by French missionary as early as 1680, who was the first person that ever beheld this great and interesting cataract second to none but the Falls of Niagara. There is not a wild and terrific grandeur attached to St. Anthony as there is to the Niagara; yet the scenery embraces a great variety of lively interest. The country around the falls is thrown into gentle ascents of hills and wide valleys, interspersed with beautiful groves of timber and prairie land which afford a pleasing variety to this enchanted scene which is destined to become a great resort for travelers fond of the majestic beauties of Nature. The falls can be seen at a distance of 3 or 4 miles from below,—as you continue to approach nearer to the cataract, the interest continues to increase until you arrive at the very margin of the water's edge, when you become astonished at viewing right at your feet what you had so much admired in the distance. The rapids below the falls, for a distance of one or two hundred rods, are beautiful beyond description, roar and foam, and tumbling headlong down the mighty torrent as if enraged at so lonely and savage a solitude. The perpendicular fall of water is between 20 and 30 feet, and the whole taken together is most beautiful and splendid—the Mississippi river, at this place, being 40 or 50 rods wide with elevated banks. For 300 miles below the falls, there is some of the finest river scenery in the world—the Hudson and the Rhine affording nothing superior."

"LAKE PEPIN, about 80 miles below St. Paul, excels all other points on the Mississippi, below St. Anthony's, in the beauty and majesty of its scenery. It is an enlargement of the Mississippi, in some places three miles wide, and is

aging about two and a half, filling the whole space from bluff to bluff, except at two points, where a small meadow appears, and extending in length twenty miles upon the river. Its greatest width is at the southern extremity. The rapid current of the river here settles into an almost stagnant pool, and the lake presents a smooth and nearly motionless expanse of water without a single island, though the river, in its whole course, has a great many, dotting and diversifying the water scenery at short distances. The majestic bluffs of limestone that wall in the lake, stretch with more regularity, and rise to a height more nearly uniform than in other parts of the river.

On the eastern bank, about midway on the lake, the rocky bluff rises to a height of 450 feet, the superior 150 feet being perpendicular, and the remaining portion below very abrupt. It forms a point projecting into the lake, with a small estuary on either side. This point has received the name of the Maiden's Rock, from an incident which is related by Major Long.

"In the band of Wapasha inhabiting the village of Keora, was a young Indian maid called Winona, the first born. She had conceived an attachment for a young hunter, which was reciprocated, and they had frequently met, and agreed upon a union. Her family favored the advances of a warrior of distinction, and repelled those of her chosen lover. Her expostulations were unheeded. Her friends drove away the hunter, fixed a day for the nuptials with the warrior, and commanded her to comply. Winona had, in an uncommon degree, the affection of her brothers, and they besought for persuasive rather than compulsory means towards her. A party was formed to Lake Pepin, to obtain the blue pigment used by the Indians. At this time the warrior, who was present, encouraged by her friends, again urged his addresses, and was again repelled. Vexed by her obstinacy,

her parents threatened her, to compel obedience. Well Winona, you will drive me to despair. I have told that I cannot love him, and that I wish to live a man. You say that you love me, and yet you have driven the man of my choice. Well, let it be so. But soon I will not have a daughter and sister to torment with false professions of affection. She withdrew from the company, and while they were preparing the feast, went away slowly to the top of the bluff. When at the summit she called to her friends, upbraided them for their conduct and began to sing the death song. Her friends ran towards the base of the bluff, entreating her to desist, others madly ran up the hill to prevent her fatal descent. But she was resolved, and as she finished her song, she threw herself from the precipice, and fell, a corpse, at the sight of her distressed friends."

GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI.—About 500 miles from the source of the Missouri river, which rises among the Rocky mountains of Nebraska, are situated the Great Falls of the Missouri; being 2,575 miles above its entrance into the Mississippi river. The Missouri here descends 300 feet in 18 miles by a succession of falls and rapids. The greatest fall is 87 feet perpendicular, and the next in magnitude is 47 feet. The width of the river here averages about 300 yards, and these falls, next to Niagara, are probably the grandest in America.

These falls are thus described by Capt. Lewis, who discovered them in June, 1805: "Having travelled seven miles, the first hearing the sound, he reached the falls about 1 o'clock. The hills as he approached were difficult of

and 200 feet high ; down these he hurried with impatience, and seating himself on some rocks under the centre of the falls, enjoyed the sublime spectacle of this stupendous object which since the creation had been lavishing its magnificence upon the desert, unknown to civilization.

“ The river immediately at its cascade is three hundred yards wide, and is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about one hundred feet and extends up the stream for a mile ; on the right the bluff is also perpendicular for some distance above the falls. For ninety or a hundred yards from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth even sheet, over a precipice of at least eighty feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current, but being received as it falls by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam two hundred yards in length, and eighty in perpendicular elevation. This spray is dissipated into a thousand shapes, sometimes flying up in columns of fifteen or twenty feet, which are then oppressed by larger masses of the white foam, on all which the sun impresses the brightest colors of the rainbow. As it rises from the fall it beats with fury against a ledge of rocks which extend across the river at one hundred and fifty yards from the precipice. From the perpendicular cliff on the north, to the distance of one hundred and twenty yards, the rocks rise only a few feet above the water, and when the river is high the stream finds a channel across them forty yards wide, and near the higher parts of the ledge which then rise about twenty feet, and terminate abruptly within eighty or ninety yards of the southern side. Between them and the perpendicular cliff on the south, the whole body of water runs with great swiftness. A few small cedars grow near this ridge of rocks which serves as a barrier to defend a small plain of about three acres shaded with cottonwood,

at the lower extremity of which is a grove of the same tree, where are several Indian cabins of sticks; below the point of them the river is divided by a large rock, several feet above the surface of the water, and extending down the stream for twenty yards. At the distance of three hundred yards from the same ridge is a second abutment of solid perpendicular rock about sixty feet high, projecting at right angles from the small plain on the north for one hundred and thirty-four yards into the river. After leaving this, the Missouri again spreads itself to its usual distance of three hundred yards, though with more than its ordinary rapidity." The succession of falls and rapids extend for about twelve miles above and six miles below the principal falls, affording altogether most romantic and picturesque scenery.

THE UPPER FALLS of the Missouri, situated six miles above the Great Falls, is thus described: "The whole Missouri, is suddenly stopped by one shelving rock, which, without a single niche and with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other for at least a quarter of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even uninterrupted sheet to the perpendicular depth of forty-seven feet, whence dashing against the rocky bottom it rushes rapidly down, leaving behind it a spray of the purest foam across the river. The scene which it presented was indeed singularly beautiful, since without any of the wild irregular sublimity of the lower, or Great Falls, it combined all the regular elegances which the fancy of the painter would select to form a beautiful waterfall."

OREGON.

SODA OR BEER SPRINGS situated but a short distance east of the junction of the Fort Hall and California roads, in the eastern part of Oregon, are considered a great curiosity. They do not, like most springs in this section of country, run out of the sides of hills, but boil directly up from a level place, scattered over, perhaps, 40 acres of ground. The water contains gas, and has quite an acid taste, and when exposed to the sun or air, it passes but a short distance before it takes the formation of a crust of solid, of scarlet hue, so that the continual boiling of any of these for a time will create a stone to the height of its source (15 or 20 feet). After arriving at a uniform height, the water has ceased to run from several of them, and burst out in some other place in the vicinity.

AMERICAN FALLS, situated on Snake river, Oregon Ter. "The river here enters between low mural banks, which consist of a fine vesicular trap-rock, the intermediate portions being compact and crystalline, gradually becoming higher in its downward course, these banks of scoriated volcanic rock form, with occasional interruptions, its characteristic feature along the whole line to the dales on the Lower Columbia, resembling a chasm which had been rent through the country, and which the river had afterwards taken for its bed. By measurement, the river alone is 870 feet wide, immediately contracted at the fall in the form of a lock, by jutting piles of scoriaceous basalt, over which the foaming river must present a grand appearance at the time of high water. By observation, the latitude of these falls is $42^{\circ} 47' 05''$, and the longitude $112^{\circ} 48' 13''$ — *Frémont's Narrative.*

FISHING FALLS.—"On Snake river, Oregon, are : cataracts with very inclined planes, which are pr named because they form a barrier to the ascen Salmon; and the great fisheries from which the ir of this barren region almost entirely derive a s commence at this place. The Indians at the fall comprehend, that when the salmon come up the ri spring, they are so abundant that they merely their spears at random, certain of bringing out a fis *mont's Narrative.*

UTAH.

The WARM AND HOT SPRINGS OF UTAH are represented as possessing great medicinal qualities.

The water of the WARM SPRING of Salt Lake City is a Harrowgate water, abounding in sulphur. The water is very limpid, having a strong smell of sulphureted hydrogen, and contains the gas both absorbed in the water and also combined with bases.

The specific gravity of the water is found to be 1.0112, and highly charged with gas.

One hundred parts of the water gave an analysis of the following results, as analyzed by Prof. L. D. Gale :

Sulphureted hydrogen absorbed in the water.....	0.037454
Sulphureted hydrogen combined with bases.....	0.000728*
Carbonate of lime, precipitated by boiling.....	0.075000
Carbonate of magnesia, precipi- tated by boiling.....	0.022770
Chloride of calcium.....	0.005700
Sulphate of soda.....	0.064835
Chloride of sodium.....	0.816600
	<hr/>
	1.023087

* Probably combined with some of the bases and decomposed by the heat used to separate the water in solidifying the contents, as the gas could hardly be detected when the contents were dried.

The water of the HOT SPRING was found to have the specific gravity of 1.0130, and one hundred parts yielded solid contents, 1,1454 :

Chloride of sodium.....	0.8052
Chloride of magnesium.....	0.0288
Chloride of calcium.....	0.1096
Sulphate of lime.....	0.0806
Carbonate of lime.....	0.0180
Silica.....	0.0180
	<hr/>
	1.0602

CALIFORNIA.

SODA SPRINGS.—At a point about 50 miles east of San Felipe, in San Diego County (California), a singular collection of *fountains*, or *springs of soda water* are situated in a sandy plain or depression in the surface of the desert. The spring is in a mound of symmetrical shape, tapering like a sugar-loaf, in the centre of the top of which is a hole, unfathomable, containing the carbonated beverage, fresh from some natural laboratory below. Some of these mounds are six feet high, and clothed with a green and luxuriant coat of grass, while others are shaped like an inverted bowl and fringed by a growth of cane. The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent property as that ordinarily sold by apothecaries, and was drunk with avidity by both the men and animals belonging to the party. When impregnated with acid of any kind it produced instant effervescence, and in that form is peculiarly refreshing as a drink.—*California paper*.

Other mineral springs and waterfalls of great interest are said to exist in California, which we hope to be able to describe in future editions of this work.

GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN ROUTE

THROUGH

C A N A D A,

Connecting the Eastern Cities with

LAKE HURON, MICHIGAN and SUPERIOR.

THE ONTARIO, SIMCOE,

AND

HURON RAILWAY

Being now complete from the waters of

LAKE ONTARIO AT TORONTO,

TO THE

GEORGIAN BAY ON LAKE HURON,

the Company have chartered a line of well known first-class Steamers to ply in connection therewith to CHICAGO and other principal Ports on

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Also to Sault St. Marie and through the New Canal, to the Mineral Locations on LAKE SUPERIOR, thus forming

A NEW ROUTE

Presenting unequalled attractions to travellers, and affording to commerce a cheap and convenient channel of trade.

By this Route the Night travel on the entire line will be performed on Steamboats luxurious furnished, and the daylight passed among the sublime scenery of the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence, embracing the Straits of Mackinaw, the Manitoulin Islands, Sault St. Marie, and the numberless islands of the Georgian Bay; the branch route connecting with Lake Superior, gives access to all the hitherto little explored magnificence of that region.

Travellers will have an opportunity of viewing the Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls: and also the sand Islands and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

By this line passengers from Lake Michigan will at Mackinaw at 8 A. M. where the boats will connect other steamers to Lake Superior and Sault St. Marie.

From Mackinaw, passing the Manitoulin Island through the Georgian Bay, they will arrive at Collin and by Railway at Toronto, the succeeding evening.

Crossing Lake Ontario during the night, an easy travel by railroads will bring them to New York and on the following day.

STEAMERS.

The following magnificent low pressure Upper Steamers will form Lake connections on MICHIGAN, and SUPERIOR;

KEYSTONE STATE , 1250 tons burthen,	Capt. J. S. Riel
LADY ELGIN , 1037	" Capt. L. Chamber
QUEEN CITY , 900	" Capt. B. W
LOUISIANA 850,	" Capt. Wm. Dave

One of which will leave Chicago on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Route to Buffalo and New York is formed by Steamer to Niagara and Lewiston, in connection with the New Central and the Erie and Ontario Railways on both sides of the River, passing over the great Suspension Bridge and view of the Falls; also to New York by splendid Cabin Steamers plying direct to the principal Ports of Lake Ontario, and to Montreal, Boston, Quebec and New England, by Royal Mail Steamers passing through the Thousand Islands, and down the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence in connection with the Grand Trunk and other Railroads.



See also the TABLE PAGE





MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERFALLS OF CANADA.

THIS extensive and interesting section of country being separated from the United States by the waters of the *Great Inland Seas of America* and the St. Lawrence river, above the 45th degree of north latitude, may vie with any portion of the American Continent for noble scenery, health restoring springs, and invigorating climate.

From the Sault St. Marie to the head of Georgian Bay, studded with countless islands, and thence to Lake Ontario and the Falls of Niagara, there has just been opened a new route of travel, unsurpassed by any other excursion for health, pleasure, or magnificent scenery. There has just been completed a ship canal, about one mile in length, overcoming the rapids in the St. Mary's river. Travellers can visit now the Lake Superior country with ease and comfort.

The favorite trip down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec, passing through the "Thousand Islands" and the rapids of this noble river, needs only to be enjoyed to be justly appreciated. The excursion up the Ottawa to the Caledonia and Plantagenet Springs, and thence to Bytown, visiting the romantic falls on the Rideau and Ottawa, is well worthy the attention of the tourist.

Another excursion of unrivalled interest is a trip to the Saguenay river, below Quebec, all of which will be more fully described under its appropriate place in different parts of this work.

For railroad and steamboat routes through Canada, see *Railway and Steamship Guide* for 1855, which may be obtained from the booksellers in the United States and Canada.

BURNING SPRING AT NIAGARA FALLS.—About one mile above the falls, on the Canada side, and within a few feet of the rapids in Niagara river, is a remarkable burning spring. The water, which is warm, turbid, and surcharged with sulphureted hydrogen gas, rises in a barrel which has been placed in the ground, and is constantly in a state of ebullition. The barrel is covered, and the gas escapes only through a copper tube. On bringing a candle within a little distance of it, the gas takes fire, and continues to burn with a bright flame until blown out. This spring is annually visited by great numbers visiting Niagara Falls.

FROZEN SPRING OF CANADA.—Mr. Murray, an assistant of Mr. Logan, the Geological Surveyor, speaks in his report of a remarkable spring near Beamsville, which is frozen over in the summer months, but never in winter. "I visited it," he says, "on the 11th of September, when the weather was warm and sultry, and can bear testimony that it was frozen over then, although the atmosphere was 86 degrees within three yards of its issues. It is concealed and protected from the solar rays by great masses of rock that have fallen down at the place. I have not yet seen it in winter, but can credit the report given of it, as similar springs are described by Mr. Murchison as existing in Russia, in some red gypsiferous rocks of that country; but no satisfactory solution has yet been given to the phenomenon."

The ARTESIAN WELL, St. Catharine's, Canada West, is 550 feet deep, and is said to be of properties so active that a spoonful of the water, in a tumbler of pure water, is sufficient for a dose. It has been analyzed by Professor Chilton, of New York. In one pint of water he found the following ingredients :

Chloride of calcium.....	2950.40	grs.
Magnesia.....	1289.76	
Sodium.....	781.36	
Proto-chloride of iron.....	13.76	
Sulphate of lime.....	16.32	
Carbonates, lime and magnesia.....	2.08	
Bromide of magnesia and iodide of ditto	a trace.	
Silica and alumina.....	.47	
Total gr.....	5064.15	

The arrangements for visitors are very complete, and the Spring is easily reached by railroad from Niagara Falls.

KINGSTON SPRINGS.—These are within the city limits of Kingston, C. W., near the lake shore, and were discovered by boring in two places, near each other, 145 and 85 feet deep. These components are nearly alike, and resemble the famous Cheltenham waters. The following analysis shows the fact :

<i>In an Imperial Pint.</i>	<i>Cheltenham.</i>	<i>Kingston.</i>
Common salt.....	70.14	45.64
Chloride calcium.....	7.48	35.09
“ magnesium.....	3.60	15.43
Sulphate of soda.....	17.55	21.36
	<hr/> 98.23	<hr/> 117.52

THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS.—These are four in number, are situated on the Ottawa river, 72 miles above Montreal and 55 below Bytown, in the township of Caledonia. They are easily reached by way of Montreal or Kingston, or by railroad from Prescott, C. W.

Three of them are known as Saline, Gas, and Chalybeate Springs. The fourth, two miles distant, is known as the Intermittent Spring, and is more saline than the others. None of them are much impregnated with carbonic acid gas, so as to be sparkling.

The following is the result of Dr. Chilton's analysis :

GAS SPRING.

One Quart of Water.

Chloride of sodium.....	89.75
Magnesium.....	1.63
Potassium....	.55
Sulphate of lime.....	1.47
Carbonate of magnesia.....	2.50
" Lime.....	2.40
" Soda.....	1.00
" Iron.....	.03
Iodide of sodium.....	.35
Resinous extract.....	.52
	<hr/>
	100.20

Gases—Carbonic acid,
Sulphureted hydrogen,
Nitrogen.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

One Quart of Water.

Chloride of sodium.....	60.48
“ Magnesium.....	.66
Sulphate of lime.....	.82
“ Magnesia.....	
Iodide “.....	3.60
Vegetable extract, &c.....	.30
Grains.....	<u>66.46</u>
Gases—Carbonic acid.....	3.20
Sulphureted hydrogen..	<u>6.14</u>
	9.34 cubic inches.

SALINE SPRING.

One Quart of Water.

Chloride of sodium.....	108.22
“ Magnesium.	2.01
Sulphate of lime.....	1.28
Carbonate of lime .. .	2.00
“ Magnesia.....	5.12
“ Soda.....	.82
Iodide of sodium.....	.38
Vegetable extract.....	61
Grains.....	<u>120.44</u>

he following is the analysis of the Intermittent Spring, which we are indebted to James Williamson, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Kingston :

INTERMITTENT SPRING.—SP. GR., 1.0092

In Imperial pint.....	123.04 grains.
Carbonate of magnesia.....	7.437
Carbonate of lime.....	2.975
Sulphate of lime.....	1.788
Chloride of sodium.....	98.925
Chloride of magnesium.....	11.916
Iodide sodium.....	3 in a gallon.
Bromide sodium.....	1.7 in a gallon.
Grains.....	<hr/> 123.04

Gases—Light carbureted hydrogen,
Carbonic acid gas,
Sulphureted hydrogen.

PLANTAGENET SPRINGS.—This famous mineral water is procured from a spring in the town of the same name, 88 miles from Montreal. It was discovered in 1832, and found to be a specific for the Cholera, and all who drank it escaped the disease or were cured if they had it. It is situated on the river "Nation," a tributary of the Ottawa, 30 miles below Bytown.

Analysis of the Plantagenet Saline Spring.

THE MINERAL WATER of the Plantagenet Spring is strongly saline, and contains a considerable quantity of the compounds of Bromide and Iodine, to which this class of waters are conceived to owe a great part of their medical virtue. It is, besides, characterized by the large amount of *magnesia* which it contains, dissolved in the form of a bicarbonate.

One pound avoirdupois weight—7,000 grains—contains of

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium,	81.66200
Chloride of Potassium, .....	.72800
Chloride of Calcium, .....	.95480
Chloride of Magnesium,	1.71654
Bromide of Magnesium, .....	.05635
Iodide of Magnesium, .....	.03689
Carbonate of Lime,	6.23301
Carbonate of Magnesia,	6.23301
Carbonate of Iron, .....	.06748
Silica, .....	.49000
<hr/>	
Sum of Solid Ingredients,	92.17607
Water,	6,907.82393
<hr/>	
	7,000.00000

The specific gravity of the water is 1006.377, pure water being 1000.

In all cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, disarrangement of the bowels, &c., it never fails to afford relief; and to women, after pregnancy, it is recommended as preferable to all other remedies. Persons following sedentary employments will find it invaluable for carrying off the impurities of the system, and counteracting those diseases to which they are so liable.

As an agreeable, refreshing, and most wholesome summer beverage, it is strongly recommended as far preferable to the drinks usually taken during the warm season.

ANCASTER SPRINGS.—There are at this place in the Gore district, O. W., two mineral springs, one a saline, the other a sulphur, both in good repute.

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WATERS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, OTTAWA.

BY E. S. DEROTTERMUND.

Chemist to the Provincial Geological Survey.

THE waters of the river St. Lawrence, which flow past Montreal are of two kinds,—the one coasting along the left side of the river, appertains to the Ottawa, the other flowing opposite the city, comes from the upper lakes. These run together for several leagues without intermingling, a fact demonstrable from the preservation of their respective colors. The St. Lawrence water possesses a fine blue color, that of the Ottawa approaches to a brown. Both kinds are very pure, differing from distilled water only by .002 or .003, for by taking the specific gravity of distilled water as unity, the specific gravity of the St. Lawrence water is 1.0036; that of the Ottawa water 1.0024, their temperature being 66° Fah. while that of the air was 82°. Taking into consideration the specific gravity of the two waters, we can understand why they do not easily intermingle; this arises not only from a difference in the amount of saline matter dissolved, but also a difference in its nature; both contain chlorides, sulphates, and carbonates, with bases of lime and magnesia, but the St. Lawrence water moreover holds in solution carbonate of lime, and in consequence is not so well adapted for culinary purposes, as this salt deposits itself readily when fluids containing it are heated, and their bulk diminished by evaporation.

The brown color which the Ottawa water possesses, might be attributed to the presence of a very minute quantity of marl or loam, held in suspension; but the amount of it *must be exceedingly minute*, for when specimens of the two waters, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, are put into tam-

ders, no difference in color is perceptible between them. It is rather to be supposed that the color of the Ottawa water is not due to coloring principles, but the two waters being impregnated differently with saline matter,—the rays of light are reflected differently, an effect which is more striking when the two waters are in contact, and in great quantities. Seeing that the two waters contain the same salts in solution, the difference in their specific gravities also demonstrates a difference in their states of impregnation.

The following are the results which I have obtained from the specimens of the waters above mentioned, which I took at the beginning of July, of the present year, from the river opposite the city. They both contain equal quantities of atmospheric air in solution, to the amount of 446 per cent. From a litre (57 cubic inches, about a quart) which I evaporated to dryness, I obtained so small a quantity from the Ottawa water, that I found it difficult to weigh it with perfect precision, but I estimated it at 1.5 grains; while I obtained from the same quantity of the St. Lawrence 2.87 grains of solid residue. The quantitative analysis from 57. c. i. of each gave me as follows:—

	<i>St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>Ottawa.</i>
Sulphate Magnesia,.....	0.62	grs. 0.69
Chloride of Calcium,	0.38	0.60
Carbonate of Magnesia,	0.27	1.07
Carbonate of Lime,	—	0.017
Silica,	0.31	0.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1.58	2.877

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.—The remarkable Group of Islands in the River St. Lawrence called "*The Thousand Islands*," commence opposite the city of Kingston, and stretch down the river for between 40 and 50 miles, for which distance the St. Lawrence is between 12 and 6 miles wide. They lie partly in Canada and partly within the bounds of the State of New York, the boundary line between the United States and Canada dividing them into about equal parts.

From an examination of Bayfield's chart of the St. Lawrence river, it appears that WOLFE, or LONG ISLAND, belonging to the British, is 18 miles long and from 1 to 6 miles wide. This is the largest island of the group, and contains much good land, being inhabited by a number of families. A canal is completed across this island to facilitate trade.

GAGE ISLAND, lying west of Grand Island, is 3 miles long. On its southwest end may be seen a lighthouse as you approach Kingston from Toronto or Oswego. The American boats usually run between this island and Wolfe Island, through the *Packet* or *Bateau Channel*.

On GARDEN ISLAND, opposite Kingston, is situated a large lumber establishment, where may usually be seen vessels taking in lumber.

HOWE ISLAND, also belonging to the British, is 8 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide, lying near the Canada shore. The usual steamboat route, on ascending and descending the river, is between this island and Wolfe Island, running through the *Kingston* or *British Channel*, a wide expanse of water, extending from near Kingston to *French Creek*, on the American side.

The *American Channel* runs east of Wolfe or Long Island, between that and Cape Vincent, where extends the boundary line between the two countries.

CARLETON ISLAND, belonging to the United States, is situated nearly opposite Cape Vincent. It contains about 1,200 acres of excellent land, and is an important island, as it commands the American Channel of the St. Lawrence, and has two fine coves or harbors at the upper end, where are extensive lumber stations. Here was erected a fort by the British in 1777, and it became their principal military and naval dépôt for Lake Ontario during the Revolutionary War. Some years afterwards, the shipping and public stores were removed to Kingston, but the island was retained and occupied by British troops until 1812, when the guard was surprised and taken by a party of New York militia.

GRINDSTONE ISLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, also belongs to the United States. This is a large island, lying in the middle of the river, a short distance below the mouth of French Creek. Here, it is said, the noted Bill Johnson has his favorite abode, either on the main island or the small island in its immediate vicinity, called *Johnson's Island*.

WELL'S ISLAND, another large and important island, 8 or 9 miles in length, is attached to the State of New York; it lies mostly above the village of Alexandria, the boundary line running on its west side, where lies a beautiful body of water, called the *Lake of the Thousand Islands*, which is a favorite resort for the angler and sportsman.

THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS are a group lying below Howe Island, and belong to the British. Here the Canadian

Channel becomes a perfect labyrinth for a number of miles and the navigation would be very dangerous were it not for the great depth of water and bold shores of the islets.

The FLEET GROUP, or NAVY ISLANDS, commence opposite Grindstone Island, on the Canadian side of the river, and extend for some distance below to opposite Well's Island. Here the boundary line runs close to the latter island giving most of the small islands to the British.

The OLD FRIENDS are a small group immediately below Well's Island, belonging to the United States.

The INDIAN GROUP also lie on the American side of the channel, a few miles below the latter islands.

The AMATEUR ISLANDS lie in the middle of the river opposite Chippewa Creek, and are, in part, attached to the State of New York, and a part belong to Canada, the boundary line running between them.

Immediately below the latter islands the river contracts to one or two miles in width, and the Thousand Islands, of which there are at least fifteen hundred, may be said to terminate, although a large collection of islands called *Brock's Group*, lying mostly on the Canada side, is passed a short distance below the village of Brockville where the St. Lawrence river is about one mile wide, where its width averages for 30 or 40 miles, until you approach the rapids below Ogdensburgh, when it narrows to about half a mile in width, with banks elevated but a few feet above water.

"The main stream of the St. Lawrence," says Buckingham, speaking of the Thousand Islands, "is so thick

studded with islands that it is like passing through a vast Archipelago, rather than navigating a mighty river. They are for the most part rocky islets, sometimes rising in abrupt cliffs from the water, and so bold and steep that you may run the boat near enough to touch the cliffs from the vessel. A few only are low and flat, but, being nearly all wooded, they form a perpetual succession of the most romantically beautiful and picturesque groups that can be conceived."

Among the Thousand Islands are usually found immense quantities of water-fowl and other kinds of wild game, which, during the spring and summer months afford great pleasure to the sportsman. The fishing is also excellent for the most part of the year. During the months of July and August, pleasure parties, from the surrounding country, and strangers from a distance, resort here for their amusement, enjoying themselves to their heart's content by hunting, fishing, and bathing, being surrounded by wild and interesting scenery, and invigorating air, not exceeded by any section of the United States or Canada.

The St. Lawrence river, in fact for its entire length of several hundred miles, presents a magnificent appearance, well worthy the attention of the tourist. The *Rapids*, now successfully navigated on their downward trip by steamboats of a large class, returning through the canals, afford a deeply interesting excursion. The cultivated fields and settlements interchanging with bolder features, impart a grandeur as well as variety and beauty, to the river and its shores, which no other stream on the continent possesses in an equal degree.

RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The GALOP RAPIDS, 7 miles below Ogdensburgh, are easily passed by steamboats, although they prevent the navigation of the St. Lawrence by sail vessels. They extend for about 2 miles, around which is a ship canal on the Canada side of the river, overcoming a descent of 7 feet.

RAPID PLATTE, opposite Waddington, on the American shore, where lies Ogden's Island, here commences, and extends about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Another canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is built on the Canada shore, to overcome the descent in the river of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The LONG SAULT RAPIDS, extending from Dickinson's Landing to Cornwall, on the Canada side, is one of the longest and most important rapids of the St. Lawrence. They are divided by islands into two channels, the *American Channel* and the *Lost Channel*. Formerly, the American, or East Channel, was mostly run by steamers in the downward trip, but of late the Lost Channel, on the Canadian side, is mostly used. This channel presents a grand and terrific appearance, the water being lashed into a white foam for several miles, yet still the steamer glides rapidly through them into the quiet and beautiful expanse of water below Cornwall.

The CORNWALL CANAL commences 82 miles above Montreal, on about 45th degree of north latitude, the dividing

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line between the United States and Canada. It extends to Dickinson's Landing, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, overcoming 48 feet descent in the St. Lawrence. Barnhart Island and Long Sault Island, two large and cultivated bodies of land, belong to the State of New York, while Cornwall Island and Sheek's Island belong to Canada, dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence into two channels, for most of the distance through the rapids.

LAKE ST. FRANCIS, a most beautiful expanse of water, is an expansion of the St. Lawrence above Coteau du Lac, extending for a number of miles. It is studded with lovely and picturesque islands, giving a variety to the scenery of this river which is almost indescribable. The Indian village of St. Regis lies near its upper termination, where the steamers sometimes land on their upward or downward trips.

At COTEAU DU LAC 48 miles above Montreal, commences a rapid of the same name, extending about 2 miles. Seven miles below this commences the *Cedar Rapid*, which extends about 3 miles. Then comes the *Cascade Rapid*, which terminates at the head of Lake St. Louis, where the dark waters of the Ottawa, by one of its mouths, joins the St. Lawrence. These three rapids in 11 miles have a descent of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet, being overcome by the Beauharnois Canal.

The grandeur of the scenery in the vicinity of these Rapids cannot be conceived without being witnessed. The mighty St. Lawrence is here seen in all its magnificence and power, being lashed into a foam for miles by the impetuosity of its current. The Cedar Rapids have hitherto been considered the most formidable obstruction to downward bound craft, but the new South-channel or McPher-

son's Channel, as it is now called, affords an additional depth of water. The steamer Bytown, Capt. Wm. Sughrue, in 1843, was the first steamboat that descended this channel, which was brought into notice by D. S. McPherson, Esq. one of the firm of the forwarding house of McPherson, Crane & Co.

THE LA CHINE RAPIDS, a few miles above Montreal, are the last Rapids of importance that occur on the St. Lawrence. Canals of a large capacity now run round all the Rapids, enabling steamers of a large size to ascend the river, although at a much less speed than the downward trip. These rapids are obviated by the *La-Chine-Canal*, 8½ miles in length, overcoming a descent of 44½ feet.

"The St. Lawrence is perhaps the only river in the world possessing so great a variety of scenery and character, in the short distance of one hundred and eighty miles—from Kingston to Montreal. The voyage down this portion of the St. Lawrence in a steamer, is one of the most exciting and interesting that our country affords to the pleasure-seeking traveller. Starting at daylight from the good old city of Kingston, we are at first enraptured by the lovely and fairy-like scenery of the "Lake of the Thousand Isles," and oft we wonder how it is that our helmsman can guide us through the intricate path that lies before him. Surely he will make some mistake, and we shall lose our way, and our steamer wander for ages ere the trackless path be once more discovered. However, we are wrong, and long before the sun has set we have shot the "Long Sault," and a passing through the calm and peaceful Lake St. Francis Gently we glide along, and are lost in pleasing reveries which grace the scenes of our forenoon's travel. Suddenly we are awakened from our dreams by a pitch and the

quick jerk of our vessel, and rising to see the cause, we find ourselves receiving warning in the Coteau Rapids of what we may expect when we reach the CEDARS, a few miles further on. Now the bell is rung for the engine *to slow* its speed, and glancing towards the beam, we find it merely moving sufficient to keep headway on the vessel; now looking towards the wheelsman's house, we see four men standing by the wheel; backwards we turn our gaze, and four more stand by the *tiller* to assist those at the wheel in guiding our craft down the fearful leaps she is about to take. These preparations striking us with dread, we, who are now making our first trip, involuntarily clutch the nearest object for support, and checking our breath, await the first plunge. —'Tis over. We are reeling to and fro, and dancing hither and thither among billows of enormous size, caused solely by the swiftness of the current. With difficulty we keep our feet while rushing down the tortuous channel, through which only we can be preserved from total wreck or certain death. Now turning to the right, to avoid a half sunken rock, about whose summit the waves are ever dashing, we are apparently running on an island situated immediately before us. On! on we rush! We must ground! but no; her head is easing off, and as we fly past the island, a daring leap might land us on its shores; and now again we are tossed and whirled about in a sea of foam, we look back to scan the dangers past, and see a raft far behind, struggling in the waves. While contemplating its dangers, we forget our own, and the lines of Horace appear peculiarly applicable to the Indian who first entrusted his frail canoe to these terrific rapids:—

"*Illi robur et ses triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
Primus——.*"

MONTREAL, 200 miles below Kingston and 180 miles above Quebec, is advantageously situated on a large and important island of the same name, at the head of ship navigation on the St. Lawrence, and is a favorite resort for pleasure travellers. The general surface of the island is level, with the exception of the mountain near the city, affording very pleasant drives in every direction. "*Mount Royal*, which overlooks the city, consists of two distinct hills, between which one of the leading roads passes. There are roads also by which the circuit of either or both mountains can be made, and which, from the very beautiful scenery they present, are favorite drives with the tourist or seeker of recreation."

The city itself, the largest and most populous in British America was founded in 1642, on the site of an Indian Village, named *Hochelaga*. It is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with the streets intersecting each other at right angles; it contains many fine and substantial buildings, the most noted of which is the *Church of Notre Dame*, or *Parish Church*. The length of this edifice is 255½ feet; breadth, 134½ feet. The height of the principal tower is 220 feet, and the great window at the high altar is 64 feet in height, and 32 in breadth. The total number of pews is 1,244, capable of seating between 6 and 7,000 persons.

The hotels are numerous and generally well kept. Steamers and cars leave several times daily for Quebec, Portland, Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Toronto, &c.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, when completed, will be the most magnificent and costly structure of its kind in America, or perhaps the world. "The Victoria Bridge.—This splendid and useful structure, which is to cross the St. Lawrence,

from point St. Charles to the South shore, will have a total length of 9,437 feet, or somewhat over a mile and three-quarters. It is to be built on the tubular principle, the same as the Britannia Bridge at the Menai Straits, and will have a track for Railway cars in the centre, while on the outside of the tube there will be a balcony on each side, with a footpath for passengers. The bridge will rest on ~~24~~ piers and two abutments of limestone masonry, the centre span being 330 feet long, and 60 feet high from summer water level. The iron used in its construction will be the best boiler plate T iron, and the total cost of the work is to be £1,500,000 sterling, or \$7,500,000."

The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, running from Portland and Quebec to opposite Montreal will be accommodated by this bridge, as well as the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, extending from Montreal to Rouse's Point, N. Y.

OTTAWA RIVER AND FALLS.—Tourists who design to visit the Ottawa, and view its beautiful scenery, should leave Montreal by the La Chine Railroad cars in the morning, and on reaching that village 9 miles distant, they will take one of the steamers that runs to Carillon or Point Fortune, a further distance of 50 miles.

OTTAWA CITY or **BYTOWN**, a romantic and thriving place, where enters the Rideau river and canal, is distant 120 miles from Montreal; 126 from Kingston by canal, and 53 from Prescott by railroad.

At **ST. ANNE'S**, 16 miles above La Chine, the steamer passes through a lock, 45 feet wide, and 180 feet long. Here is a *succession* of Rapids in the river, and several small islands. The village is handsomely situated on the south

west end of the island of Montreal, and is the place where the poet Moore located the scene of his admired *Canadian Boat Song*,* a stanza of which we copy :

Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time ;
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at St. Anne's our parting hymn.

Row brothers row, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near, and the day-light's past.

At CARILLON, or POINT FORTUNE, on the opposite side of the river, passengers take stage for Caledonia Springs, or Bytown. Those for the latter place take a steamer again at Greenville, 12 miles, and thence proceed a further distance of 60 miles.

THE RIDEAU FALLS (the *Curtain*), so called from their resemblance to drapery, is formed by the waters of the Rideau river precipitating itself into the Ottawa, a short distance below Bytown. This is a beautiful fall of 30 feet and attracts much notice, being seen to advantage from the steamer ascending the Ottawa.

CHAUDIERE FALLS (the *Boiling Pot*), which are second only to those of Niagara in grandeur and magnificence, are on the Ottawa, immediately above Bytown. These falls, in connection with the surrounding scenery, render this section of Canada very attractive to tourists seeking health or pleasure.

* The voyageurs in passing the Rapids of St. Anne, were formerly obliged to take out a part, if not the whole of their lading, owing to the small depth of water here afforded. It is from this village that the Canadians consider they take their departure on ascending the Ottawa, as it possesses the last church on the island of Montreal, which is dedicated to the tutelar saint of Voyageurs.

Extract from the editorial correspondence of the *Montreal Gazette*:

A TRIP TO THE OTTAWA.—CHAT'S FALLS.

"It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the magnificence of the Ottawa country, in natural objects of interest, and from what we have heard since our arrival here, it is equally impossible to state, with any prospect of being believed, the great inducements afforded to the angler and sportsman in successfully looking for game. The rivers of the Ottawa and the Gattineau abound in fish, only waiting to be caught. There are also fishing resorts on the Rideau, and on small lakes which abound within a circuit of 12 or 15 miles of Bytown, swarming with the finny tribe. These small lakes—small in comparison with the extensive fresh water seas which distinguish Canada—are not only capital fishing-grounds for the seeker after amusement, but also afford to the tourist views of unrivalled beauty and interest.

"Having heard of the beauty of the scenery of the *Chats Falls*, about 35 miles above Bytown, we determined to go to see them, the facilities for visiting them being such that, leaving Bytown in the morning, you return the same evening. A daily stage is ready every morning, at five o'clock, to convey passengers from Bytown to Aylmer, on the Lower Canada side, by a first-rate macadamized road, seven miles in length, which you travel over in an hour.

"The village of Aylmer is pleasantly situated at the bottom of Lake *du Chêne*, and is the district town. The Lake *du Chêne*, or Oak Lake, is an expansion of the Ottawa, but of that placid character which distinguishes the rapid river from the solitary lake. The village contains about 500 inhabitants, and is fast increasing. From Aylmer to *Chats Falls*, about 26 miles distant, a steamer plies daily.

"Above the Bytown Falls, the banks of the Ottawa cease to be precipitous or lofty. They recede with a gentle inclination, affording a view of a very good farming country. At a distance of 22 miles is the little village of Onslow, at the mouth of the Couillon, and in about four or five miles more the *Chats* are reached. The river is here said to be three miles wide, and along the whole breadth are extended a series of islands, which conceal the falls almost entirely from sight. There are only three or four falls at the present time of the year which have any peculiarity, but at the time of high water there are 32 distinct *chutes* to be seen. The height of the falls may be about 25 feet altogether. The water pours over the three or four now visible from the boat in cascades; but the greater bulk of it is dissipated in rapids behind and among the islands, except in the spring of the year, when for a league in width it roars in cataracts over their surface.

"On the right hand, in a narrow bay, at the very head of the navigation, the station-houses of the Egan railway are built, and stand out prominently from the water, contrasting in their bright colors with the green woods with which they are surrounded."

The SHAWANAGENNE FALLS are situated on the river St. Maurice, 25 miles back of Three Rivers. The river here, 180 feet wide, is precipitated over a perpendicular ledge of rock, nearly 200 feet in height.

The very existence of this noble cataract is comparatively unknown. About the falls are other falls and rapids occurring at short intervals, the river itself rising in the mountainous regions west of Lake St. John.

The CHAUDIERE FALLS, on the river Chaudiere, 9 miles above Quebec, situated on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, are very beautiful, and much visited. They are 130 feet high. The cataract is a fierce and noisy one. The following is Colonel Bouchette's description :

“ The continued action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, that give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of white foam, as they descend, and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall ; the spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces, in the sunshine, a most splendid variety of prismatic colors. The dark hued foliage of the woods, that on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent ; the hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows, as it forces its way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself, form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator.”

QUEBEC AND ITS VICINITY.

QUEBEC, the *Ultima Thule* of most travellers, is romantically situated on the northwest side of the St. Lawrence river, commanding the approach into Canada, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The city, the fortress, and the battle-fields, of themselves, present great attractions to tourists. Here may be seen, during the summer and fall months, a large amount of shipping, with steamers and sail-boats, giving life to one of the most grand and lovely scenes in America—overlooking, as the citadel does, the noble St. Lawrence and the surrounding country for many miles.

The hotels are numerous, and many of them well kept, being usually thronged with visitors from the United States and foreign parts during warm weather. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is now finished from Quebec to Montreal and Portland, Me.

The vicinity of Quebec also presents many attractions, as well as the shores of the St. Lawrence below Quebec and the river Saguenay. The following account of places of attraction and resort are mostly copied from MACKAY'S GUIDE TO CANADA, which should be in the possession of every tourist.

The FALLS OF LORETTE, situated 8 miles northwest of Quebec, are visited by many strangers with delight, though but a small volume of water. They have a descent of about 50 feet, and are surrounded by very fine scenery, peculiar to this section of Canada.

The *Indian Village*, at the Falls, is inhabited by the remains of the once powerful tribe of the Hurons.

The hills or mountains on the northwest of Lorette, may be said to be the bounds of white settlements in North America.

The MONTMORENCI FALLS, situated 8 miles below Quebec, is a grand cataract. The river is but 60 feet wide, but the height of the falls is 250 feet. The effect on the beholder, says Professor Silliman, is delightful. The river, at some distance, seems suspended in the air, in a sheet of billowy foam, and, contrasted with the black frowning abyss into which it falls, is an object of the highest interest. All strangers at Quebec proceed to visit Montmorenci.

"The effect of the view of these falls on the beholder is most delightful. The river, at some distance, seems suspended in the air, in a sheet of billowy foam, and contrasted, as it is, with the black frowning abyss into which it falls, it is an object of the highest interest. The sheet of foam, which first breaks over the ridge, is more and more divided as it plunges and is dashed against the successive layers of rock, which it almost completely veils from view; the spray becomes very delicate and abundant, from top to bottom, hanging over, and revolving around the torrent, till it becomes lighter and more evanescent than the whitest fleecy clouds of summer, than the finest attenuated web, than the lightest gossamer, constituting the most airy and sumptuous drapery that can be imagined. Yet, like the drapery of some of the Grecian statues, which, while it veils, exhibits more forcibly the form beneath, this does not hide but exalts the effect produced by this noble cataract.

"Those who visit the falls in the winter, see one fine feature added to the scene, although they may lose some others. The spray freezes, and forms a regular cone, of

one hundred feet or upwards in height, standing immediately at the bottom of the cataract, like some huge giant of fabulous notoriety."

The *Natural Steps*, in the vicinity of the falls, are an object of much interest, and there are many excellent fishing places on the river, rendering it a favorite resort of the lovers of angling and romantic scenery. There are also historical incidents connected with this neighborhood, which render it almost classic ground.

THE FALLS OF ST. ANNE, are situated on the river of the same name, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles below Quebec, and presents a singular variety of wild and beautiful scenery, both in themselves and their immediate neighborhood. By leaving Quebec early in the day, the tourist can visit the Falls of Montmorenci, and the remarkable objects contiguous, and reach St. Anne the same evening, leaving the next morning to visit the Falls, and the remainder of the day to return to Quebec.

LAKE ST. CHARLES, 13 miles north of Quebec, is a favorite resort of tourists, particularly of those who are fond of angling, as the lake abounds with fine trout. Parties intending to remain any length of time would do well to bring some of the good things to be found in the larders of Quebec with them, as it is not at all times that the supplies in the vicinity are all that can be desired.

LAKE BEAUPORT, lies 14 miles northeast of Quebec, and is celebrated for its fine trout, which are usually taken with bait, as they refuse to bite at the fly.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH, 28 miles northwest from Quebec, three miles east of the River Jacques Cartier, into which

waters are discharged by a small stream, is 9 miles long by nearly 6 miles wide, and is celebrated for its fine trout and black bass, both of which are taken in large quantities.

THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS, situated in the river St. Lawrence, immediately below Quebec, is nineteen miles long, by five and a half miles wide, and, like the island of Montreal, is superior in fertility to the main land adjacent to it. It has a population of about 6,000 souls, and produces the finest fruit in Lower Canada, excepting that raised in the vicinity of Montreal.

The RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from Quebec to the Saguenay, affords a variety of beautiful scenery, and there is now, during the season of navigation, a regular weekly steamer up and down; the principal places which the steamer calls at on her trips are, Grosse Isle, 30 miles from Quebec, where the Quarantine Station for the river St. Lawrence is established.

MALBAY, 90 miles below Quebec, on the north shore, is a large village, where many of the people of Quebec resort for sea-bathing.

KAMOURASKA, on the south shore, 90 miles below Quebec, is also a thriving village, very pleasantly situated, and resorted to as a bathing-place.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, *en-bas*, is situated on the south shore, 114 miles below Quebec, and is a rising village, much frequented for sea-bathing. Here the St. Lawrence river is about 30 miles wide.

THE RIVER SAGUENAY falls into the St. Lawrence the north, at a distance of 140 miles below Quebec. The noble river takes its rise in Lake St. John, and has a length of 126 miles, till it falls into the St. Lawrence. For 68 miles of that distance it is navigable for large vessels, and at Ha Ha Bay, 50 miles from its mouth, a fleet of men-of-war would find a safe anchorage. The depth of the Saguenay is very great. In the channel, at its mouth, no bottom was found within 330 fathoms, and at the distance of 60 miles from the Lawrence its average depth is from 50 to 60 fathoms. The shores of the river present some of the grand and striking scenery in the world, rising from the water perpendicularly, to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, in many places a ship of the line might run aground on rocks which overhang it.

TADOUSAC HARBOR, is situated on the north shore of the river at its mouth. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a resident and a considerable establishment here.

TETE DU BOULE, on the north shore, two miles from Tadousac, is a remarkable round mountain peak. A few miles further up are two hills known as *the Twins*, which bear a strong resemblance to the human

At ST. JOHN'S BAY, on the south shore, 28 miles from Tadousac, and at the mouth of the river Margabon, on the north shore, are extensive lumber establishments. At various points upon the river there are others, but the largest are owned by William Price, Esq., of Quebec, who employs between two and three thousand hands, and discharges one hundred ships annually, with the lumber prepared upon this river.

ETERNITY POINT AND CAPE TRINITY, 6 miles above St. John's Bay, on the south shore, are two immense masses of rock, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge to a height of about 1,500 feet, and affording a prospect of solemn and imposing grandeur.

Next in succession comes STATUE POINT, and then the TABLEAU, which is a perpendicular rock, rising to the height of 900 feet; the scenery continues very beautiful on to HA HA BAY, where the river expands towards the northwest into a beautiful bay of nine miles in length, by six miles in width, which affords good anchorage for the largest vessels, the average depth being from 20 to 35 fathoms. Here is a thriving village.

CHICOUTIMI is situated 68 miles above Tadousac, at the confluence of the Rivers Chicoutimi and Saguenay, on the left bank of the latter. The Hudson's Bay Company have a post here, and there is a Roman Catholic Church, erected by the Jesuits in 1727. The steamboat navigation of the Saguenay ends here, as the river above this is obstructed by rapids and falls. Fifty miles above Chicoutimi, the river issues from Lake St. John, which is a fine expanse of water of about 30 miles in length, and, in the widest part, the same in breadth, its superficial area being over 500 square miles. The Rivers *Mistassine*, *Assuapmoussin*, *Peribonea*, and *Ouatchoanish*, all of which are large streams, and many smaller ones, empty into Lake St. John, and as its only outlet is the Saguenay, which also receives many considerable streams in its course, the great depth and volume of water in that river may be thus accounted for. A portage road, or foot-path, runs from Chicoutimi to the Hudson Bay Company's station on Lake St. John.

LAKE ST. JOHN, the SAGUENAY, and the rivers which they receive, abound in excellent fish, consisting of white fish, bass, trout, doré, carp, pike, eels, and others, and the salmon, during the spring and summer months, ascends the Saguenay for a considerable distance, and are taken in large quantities and shipped to Quebec. The usual steamboat fare from Quebec to the Saguenay and back (the trip usually occupying about three days), is from \$10 to \$12, meals included.

STEAMBOAT ROUTE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

During the season of navigation, a daily line of steamboats, conveying the royal mail, leaves Montreal daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 P.M., stopping to land and receive passengers at Sorel, Port St. Francis, Three Rivers, and Platon.

Leaves Quebec for Montreal at 5 P. M., stopping at the above ports. Usual time descending the river, 12 hours; ascending, 14 hours.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION FROM QUEBEC TO THE SAGUENAY RIVER, &c.

Steamers of a large class run to different ports on the St. Lawrence River, below Quebec, and the Saguenay River, affording, during warm weather, one of the most *delightful* excursions.

FASHIONABLE RESORTS

OR, "WHERE SHALL WE GO?"

THE following Extract, copied from a New York city paper, is well worthy of perusal, as it alludes to most of the attractive Resorts in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. Canada, however, seems to be overlooked, affording, as it does, routes of travel and summer resorts of the most varied and attractive kind. The St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and Saguenay rivers afford excursions unrivalled on the American continent :

"Where shall we go? We speak for and to those whose annual release is fortunately assured to them, not to the imprisoned multitudes who take their congress water at the druggist's and their sea-bathing at the Battery. Where shall we go? In what air shall we breathe forgetfulness of brick walls? Under what roof shall we find undiluted milk, digestible bread, and the homely, genuine fare that shall fill our shrunken veins with new blood? The heavy, respectable old gentlemen, who are as irrevocably wedded to routine as the British Government, will go to Saratoga. Thither also will go shoals of fast young men, ambitious mammas, and eligible daughters, who will drink of the waters out of custom and coquetry, and prefer an evening hop in the ball-room to a morning romp in the fields. The more stately, the more literary, and the more fastidious congregate in romantic Newport, where they enjoy, in calmer style, the quiet beauty of the island and the eternal freshness of the ocean. Smaller parties find their way to Cape May, Long Branch, Rockaway, Nahant, Sharon Springs, Trenton, or Niagara. A still lesser number settle among

the White Mountains, plunge into the wild Adirondac region, or boldly venture into our new Scandinavia, on the shores of Lake Superior.

"But probably not one in ten of the thousands who every summer leave New York for their season of holiday recreation, ever forsake the old beaten tracks of travel. Fashion, in most instances, determines the place of resort, and has fixed on certain localities or courts of its acknowledged leaders, where not to have been seen at least is to have been buried for the season. But shall not they who enjoy the summer for its own sake, who have still some freshness of appreciation for varied natural scenery, try the new fields which are being opened for them year after year? Not that there is not health in the breath of the country, strength in the pulses of the sea, everywhere; but may not recreation be so directed as to procure us, in the course of a few seasons, a store of rich and instructive experience—to enlarge our acquaintance with what is grandest and most characteristic in the scenery of our own land, and what is native and peculiar in the character and manners of the inhabitants of its different sections? One summer spent in the northeast, another in the northwest, another in the south, would yield no less recuperation than three summers at some familiar watering-place, while at their close the intelligent tourist would find himself enriched by the study of new phases of society, and the enjoyment of widely different aspects of Nature.

"A large proportion of the southern tourists come northward to find their summer elysium, but there is no reciprocal southward movement from the northern cities. Yet much of the finest mountain scenery between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic is to be found in Virginia and North Carolina. Black Mountain, in the latter State, lifts its head two or three hundred feet above Mount Washing-

on ; and the whole Alleghany range thence northward to the Peaks of Otter, on James river, near the Natural Bridge, abounds with the grandest mountain landscapes. The Red and White Sulphur Springs of Virginia—noted resorts of southern planters—lie in the very heart of the Alleghanies, within reach of piny solitudes as secluded and picturesque as those of the Black Forest. They are now, but little beyond the limit of railroad travel, and more accessible from this city than was Niagara a few years since. When the roads now in progress are pushed a little further they will open up to the curious tourist the splendid Valley of the Kanawha, and the *terra incognita* in southwestern Virginia and southeastern Kentucky, whose inhabitants form a race by themselves, less known to us than the natives of France and Germany.

"The scenery of North Carolina is more difficult of access, and much of it cannot be seen without a roughing which the luxurious citizen would shrink from undergoing. In Georgia, however—which is, all things considered, the most enterprising State of the south—there are railroads from the seaboard to the Tennessee frontier, and comfortable accommodations can be found in all the inland towns. In the northern part, where the great waves of the Alleghanies finally subside, are the Falls of Toccoa and Taloolah, the gigantic Stone Mountain near Atalanta, and many other interesting natural objects which would well repay a fortnight's trip.

"The west claims to be visited for its own sake, independent of its scenery, but much of it is seen to better advantage in spring and autumn than in summer, when railroad travel is apt to be dusty and disagreeable. The river journeys, performed in magnificent boats, are always delightful, and there could be no more agreeable summer tour of two or three weeks, than to descend the Ohio from Pittsburgh.

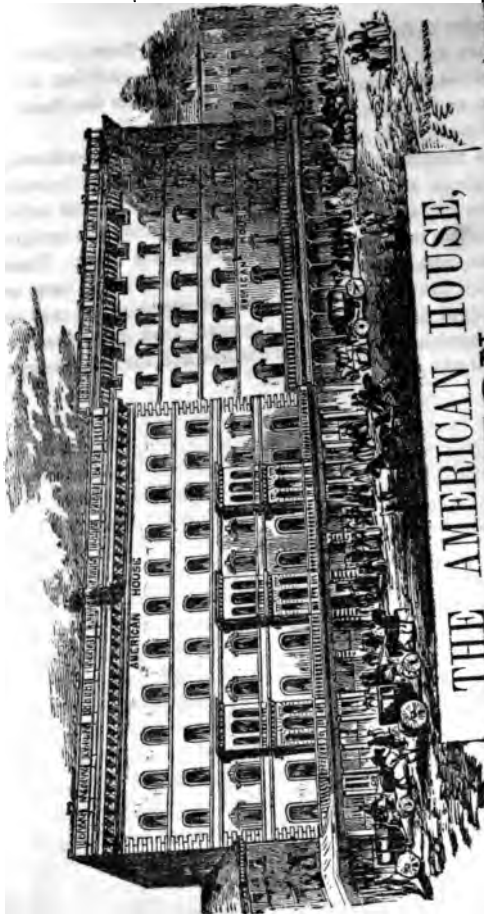
ascend the Mississippi to St. Paul's, and return eastward by way of the Lakes. No one who visits the west should omit making an excursion to the Mammoth Cave, which may be reached in a day from Louisville. He will there find not only the greatest natural curiosity in America, offering him a week of wonder and of admiration if he should explore it thoroughly, but an excellent hotel, fine forest scenery and the pure air of the hills. It is a little remarkable that this wonderful subterranean world, visited by almost every foreign tourist who comes over to us, should have been seen by so few of our own citizens."

The famous island of Mackinac is a resort of the most attractive kind, easily reached by steam, from Collingwood, Detroit or Chicago. "The opening of the ship canal at Sault St. Marie will no doubt turn into Lake Superior a portion of the summer travel on the Lakes. Boats of large size and sumptuous accommodations will soon run from Buffalo to the Pictured Rocks, and Copper Harbor, and Fond du Lac, and along the tremendous bluffs and silver cascades of the Canada shore. There is no sweeter or more bracing air in the world than you breathe on those waters. All our friends who have gone there have returned with ruddier faces, brighter eyes, and a more vital atmosphere about them than when they left.

"There are fine fields of summer recreation in the north and northeast, which as yet have but a local reputation. Thus the wilderness of the Adirondac is invaded only by natives of this State, and the Alpine regions of Maine are known to few except New-Englanders. The accommodations for visitors in both of these districts are still of the simplest and rudest kind, but the circle of the wilderness narrows every year, and they will soon be accessible even for those who cannot forego a certain amount of luxury. The coast of Maine, with its mountainous islands and its

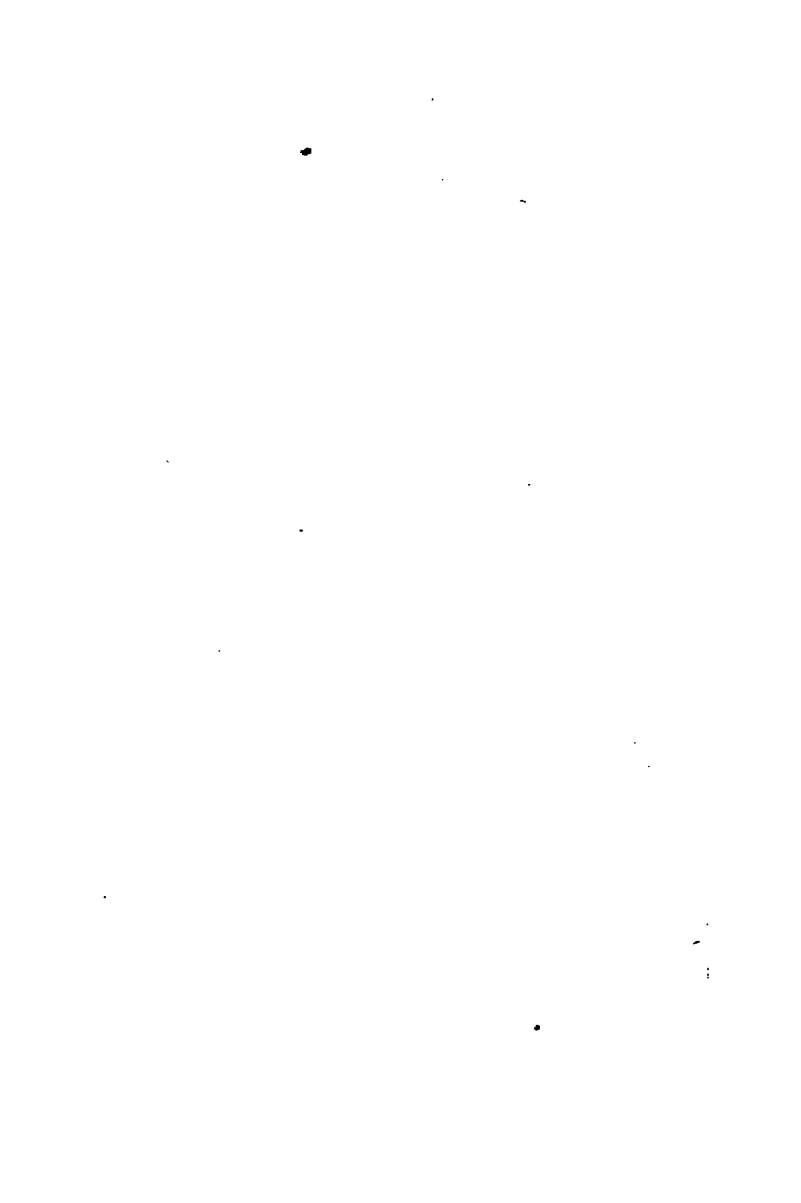
estuaries or fiords—almost as numerous as those of Norway—offers the most attractive ground for a yachting cruise, and those who have leisure may sail on into the Basin of Minas, and explore the classic fields of Acadie.

"Something at least may be done to vary the usual monotonous routine of fashionable summer travel and to widen and extend the ripples of that periodical flux and reflux between city and country which tends to purify and invigorate the one and to refine and liberalize the other. These customs, although they spring from individual taste or necessity, have yet a broader use and meaning, and may be so indulged in as to subserve a general good in the weakening of sectional vanities or prejudices and the enlargement of social and public sympathies."



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